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For Your Table

Photo: B. F. Ferreira.

Knights Of Moral Rearmament

These Men Are Out To Change The World

(See Page 3)

Short Story

DREAM OR REALITY

By Jane Sturdy

I SHALL have to go down. I cannot stand here for ever, riveted to the top step. Any second now Helena will look up and see me—Helena, on whom I have not set eyes for ten years, and who has just come striding into the hall below exactly as she did in my dream last night. ..An older, more self-assured Helena, trim and business-like in a navy-blue suit, carring a folded newspaper in her left hand, just as I saw her in the dream.

Caroline Travers, the club secretary, is sorting letters at the big table in the middle of the hall. As I stand here, clutching the hand-rail and staring down at them, she glances towards the door to see who has come in as I knew she would. It is like watching a familiar play.

"Why, Helena!—after all these years!" she cries, speaking the opening words.

The frightening thing has begun and I cannot stop it! Exactly like a scene in a play I have rehearsed, by dream is beginning to be acted down there in the hall of the Business Women's Club. The cue for my entrance will come in a minute when Helena will see me and wave that folded newspaper in enthusiastic greeting. Meanwhile she is persuading Caroline to find her a bed for the night. This is difficult, for the club is full and Caroline is looking doubtful, but all the time she means to arrange it somehow. I anticipate every word they say—I have heard it all before! In fact, I could speak their lines for them.

If only I could stop it! Or even if I could run away from it—but where could I run? Back to the dining-room which I have just left? That's no refuge! I do not live at the club, so I have no room here to which I could escape.

Escape? There is no escape! As surely as I am standing here clutching this hand-rail for support I know that I have got to go down there and live through something I have already dreamt. Helena will look towards the staircase and see me—she will wave that evening paper—that horrible evening paper!—and she will call out by name.

"Jane, my lamb!" she will cry, her grey eyes alight with pleasure. "Not a fraction of an inch fatter after ten long years!"

Helena and I were friends at school, and very special friends from the day when I learnt that she had no father. She had had a father, once, it appeared, but he had committed some appalling, unspecified sin which had caused. Helena's mother to leave him. Taking Helena with her, she had set up house without him and forbidden her daughter even to say the word "father" in her hearing. The only time he was mentioned was when Helena was disobedient then her mother thrashed her, accompanying the thrashing with the grim warning that this wickedness was her father coming out in her. A stern, hard-faced woman was Helena's mother, while her hazy memory of her father was of a man who was always gay and laughing, ever ready to romp and play with his small daughter.

Helena grew up cherishing that secret memory of her father, and in my dream last night she had told me that as soon as she was earning enough money to make her at least partially independent of her mother, she had started a discreet but persistent search for him. Unkown to her mother, she had made guarded inquiries: using her office address, she had written letters: in a town where she was not known she had consulted a solicitor on how to go about tracing a missing parent. Eventually her efforts were successful. Helena and her father were reunited, and that bond which is often strong between father and daughter between them proved an unbreakable link. They understood one another from the beginning, and their love for each other grew and strengthened through the years. Helena had not deserted her mother, but by now she was spending most of her time with her father.

A lot of this Helena told me as I sat on the bed, watching her unpack her night things, in the room Caroline had managed to procure for her. (I remember there was something about getting the Ellis girls to go in together so that Helena could have No. 19.) The rest she communicated to me telepathically, which, in my dream, seemed perfectly natural. I was delighted to see her again and overjoyed that she looked so serenely happy.

It wasn't until I had given her an account of my own affairs and we had worked out to our own satisfaction how it was that we had never met during the past ten years, that I noticed the time.

"How our tongues have wagged!" I said. "We've missed the nine o'clock news!"

That reminded her that she had not looked at her evening paper. "We'll just look at the headlines," she said as she picked up the paper and unfolded it.

"There's been a shocking train accident" she said, almost at once. "Look at this." And she held the paper so that I could see the photograph of a railway engine lying on its side amongst the remains of telescoped carriages. It was appalling.

"Twenty dead—many still unidentified," read the heading.

"Where was it? What does it say about it?" I asked, craning forward so that I could read at the same time as Helena.

Without really being conscious that I was doing so, I started to read aloud the details of the accident — which train it was, where it was bound, and the time of the accident.

There was a sudden gasp from Helena.

"It's Father's train!" she cried. "Every Friday morning he takes that train down to the coast, He's dead—he's dead!" There was panic in her voice, and she was beginning to tremble.

"Steady steady!" I tried hard to keep my voice calm. "We don't know yet."

"Read the list—read the list," she whispered, pushing the paper into my hands.

At the bottom of the column there was a short list of names.

"Among the dead, the following have been identified—"

The name of Helena's father was at the top of the list. I could scarcely force myself to read it out, but she had to know.

She was trembling violently now, and every scrap of colour had drained from her face as the light and sparkle had drained from her eyes. I saw her hazily through a blur of tears, but Helena's eyes were dry. Dry and vacant, with a mad look about them that frightened me.

She looked like an old woman. Watching her with her grey, haggard face, and remembering how she had looked a few moments ago, was more than I could bear. In our school-days there had always been a fiercely protective element in my affection for Helena. Now that feeling was back, multiplied and strengthened, and I longed to be able to help her. But what could I do? I felt stupidly impotent—and shaken with pity for her.

Passionately I prayed to be allowed to help her, passionately and insistently, conscious of nothing but the overwhelming pity that was choking me and filling me with an intolerable ache.

My prayer was answered.

Suddenly my body was emptied—drained of the essential me— I was nothing but a cold, empty shell. Then my limbs tingled as though I were experiencing an electric shock—my lips moved and my mouth opened—and the voice that came from my throat was the deep voice of a man.

Instinctively I tried to put my hands to my mouth, but I could not move by arms. The voice spoke, and Helena slowly turned her head and stared at me with a strange new light glowing in her eyes. Stared at me—but it was not I she saw.

"Father!—Father!" she cried.

The voice went on and on. I could feel the working of my throat, and was conscious that the voice was deep and gruff, though I could not hear what it said.

I could not hear—but I knew. Knew that because of the intensity of my pity and longing to help her. Helena's dead father had possession of my body and was telling his daughter that death was not terrible after all, and their parting was but temporary.

I knew this and I was afraid. And when Helena's father had gone, leaving me utterly spent and exhausted, even though I knew that Helena was comforted. I was still incapable of any feeling except an overwhelming fear.

Limp and weak, I awoke, and my first conscious thought was that I was more frightened than I had ever been before. I lay trembling for some minutes before I realized that it was only a dream.

Only a dream!..How thankful I was!

But now it is coming to pass. There is Helena—whom I have not seen for ten years—waving her folded newspaper at me and calling my name.

"Jane, my lamb! Not a fraction of an inch fatter after ten years!" she says.

Caroline Travers is saying something about the Ellis girls going in together so that Helena can have No. 19. And I start to go down the stairs....

("Johny O' London's Weekly")

A RAMBLE IN BOMBAY

A city of rolling wealth,
A dismal night with blacked-out light,
A street of groaning traffic,
With the funeral knell of tramway bells.

By the side of the railway station,
Whence poured out a crowd of people,
Oh, no, phantoms with grinning faces,
Scattering out as machines poured them;
Weary faces after weary office,
A dismal sight in a dismal light,
Little puppet like creatures,
Unhuman though with human features.

Oh, where has that freshness gone
Of sunlight and evening breeze!

Everything is fearful in this fearful place,
Even the stars above are fearful
Like the evil eyes of a genie watching,
(Even the birds here are fearful,
Vultures, vultures everywhere).

I passed along
And saw a lonely figure,
Sitting lonely on the pavement,
Crouched in a frightened manner,
With the arms around knees
And the head between them
O what frightful loneliness!

They were passing along,
The creatures from the railway station;
But none even looked at him;
How can they themselves lonely
Comfort others who are also so.

I passed along;
This time it was inside the restaurent,
A drunkard soldier of vulgar behaviour,
Cutting smutty jokes at the expense of the bearer,
Who bore it all with the grin of a sycophant:
The soldier waxed in wit and the others laughed,
Oh, what a frightful sight, a crowd of vulgar devils,
That makes one shrink into a nutshell.

I passed along.
A dismal night and a desolate road,
In a most civilised city,
In a most advanced city.

They told me, 'In Bombay you'll see wonderful things',
And certainly wonderful things did I see,
Concentrated ugliness,
Overpowering weariness,
Terrible loneliness,
Meaningless busyness.

And at midnight as the callous world snatched a trifling rest
From its play of cruelty, as the suffering fatigued slept,
A lonely voice singing to the stars, overflowing with melancholy,
Undescribable, unrestrainedly flowing from an anguished heart.

'O you witnesses of history, teach me only
To grasp the grand unheeding the details,
As the ancients did in their epics and Vedas!'

May be, this vulgar city
Is only a drop in civilization,
Lesser in history of a few thousand years,
A point in the unborn future.

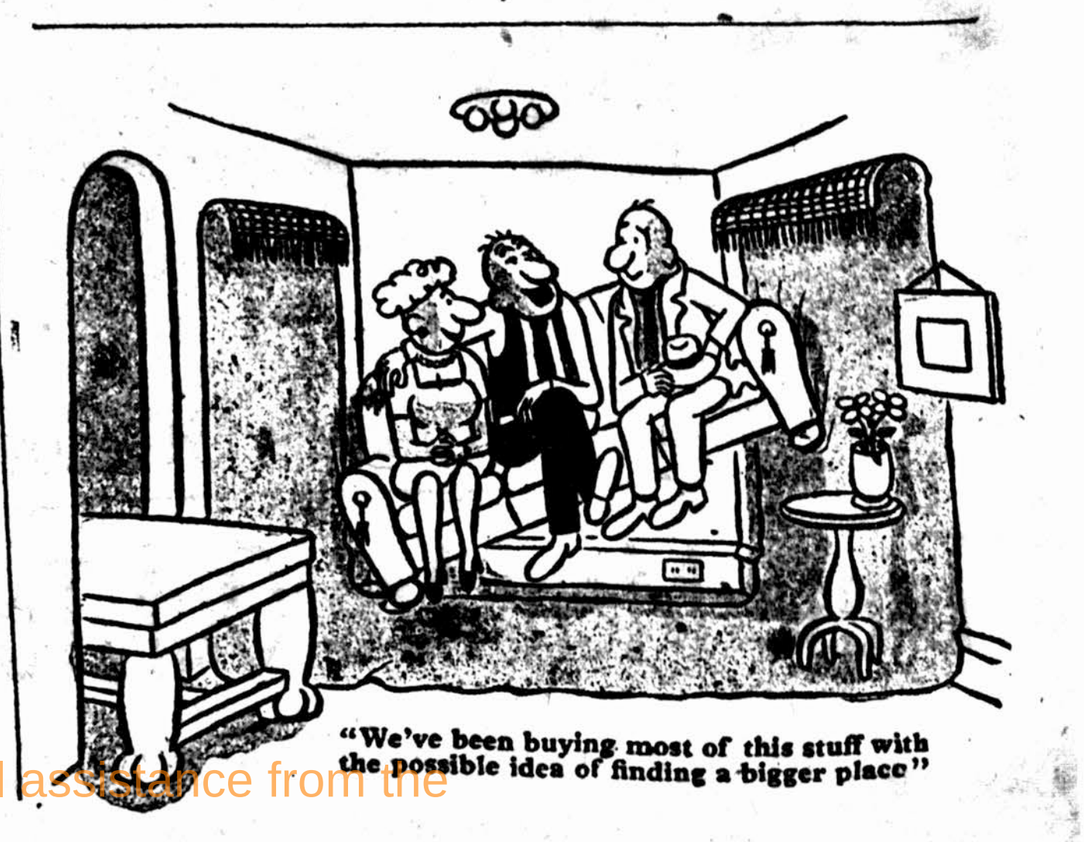
But who will
Comfort the citizen of this city,
A lesser point than even this city,
Knowing only the ugliness of this city?

O, tell me, some one tell me,
How can there be beauty in this history,
Built on details of such misery?

The earth bursts her heart to let the plant flower,
The flower withers her beauty to spread the seed;
Is it ever so to remain, only beauty concerned in pain?

O tell me, some one tell me,
When shall be the time,
When the grandeur of history,
Be not mere abstraction
Of intellectual apprehension,
But something more real
To the ordinar individual,
A mere speck in time,
A mere drop in ocean,
But still a very necessity,
The only Concrete Reality.

—*P. S. Raman.*



"We've been buying most of this stuff with the possible idea of finding a bigger place"

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A Peep Into The Bombay Mint

WHERE YOUR RUPEES COME FROM

By A. E. Dixon

The first "Rupee of Bombaim" was struck nearly three centuries ago. Since then it has undergone many a transformation, until now when it is no longer a "rupee"—strictly speaking—but only a nickel coin!. The Bombay Mint too has passed through many changes and at present it is considered to be one of the best-equipped plants of its type. It does many jobs apart from coinage. Last year, for example, it refined gold worth 1200 lakhs of rupees.

By the Treaty of Bassein in 1534 Vasco da Gama received Bassein and the Island of Bombaim, (as it was then called,) from the Sultan of Gujerat.

Bombay did not however pass into the hands of the English till the year 1661 when Charles II married Catherine of Braganza and was given the Island of Bombay as part of her dowry.

Charles II found it too costly to keep possession of Bombay so in 1668 he handed it over to the East India Company who then had their chief settlement at Surat. It was under their President, Gerald Aungier, that Bombay began to grow and expand. He had fortifications built, docks and moles constructed and in 1672 began to erect a Mint. A portion of the old Fort walls still exists between the Mint Compound and the Castle Barracks.

After obtaining Royal assent the first "Rupee of Bombaim" was struck in 1677.

At that time there were Mints in several places, Benares, Broach, Furrukhabad, Poona, Saugor and Surat. The present Bombay Mint was completed in 1829 by Major John Hawkins, F.R.S. of the Bombay Engineers. The construction took five years of hard work and cost 36 lakhs of Rupees.

Numerous Changes

Many changes have taken place during the past hundred odd years. Departments have been enlarged, the roofs and floors have been renewed but most of the original walls are still there.

General J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E., was Master of the Mint from 1862 to 1879. He was also Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and had the "Ballard Pier" constructed. It was during his term of office that the Mint increased in size and importanance, when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869. But it was not till the year of the Boer War that the Mint had any real pressure of work. During that year the value of the coinage was 1,114 lakhs of rupees.

Major (afterwards Colonel Sir George) Willis was Master of the Mint during the First World War. During these strenuous War years the Mint had to work on double day overtime and it was later on found necessary to work a few of the Departments both day and night owing to the great demand for Rupees and small coin. The coinage during the year 1918 reached the colossal amount of 2,457 lakhs. During the last World War the Mint had to again work both day and night to meet the great demand for Rupees and small coin.

During the year 1945-46 12,320 lakhs of coins were struck but during the last year this figure dropped to 7,956 lakhs as the demand for small coin was not so great.

A large amount of Munition work was also undertaken during both World Wars.

In the year 1917 it was found necessary to open a branch of the Royal Mint for striking Gold Coins. A new building was erected in the Mint Compound facing Ballard Road. Here two million 15 Rupee Gold Coins were struck. They were of the same size, weight and value as Standard Gold Sovereigns. This building when no longer required, became the residence of the Mint Master.

Since England went off the gold Standard in 1931 enormous amounts of gold and silver have been melted in the Mint for rich Gold and Silver Merchants

Merchants' Melting Departm...

A special "Merchants' Melting Department" was opened for the melting and casting of this gold and silver. Very often Merchants had to take their gold away and bring it back the next day if it could not be melted the same day even when working from early morning till late at night.

The Market Value of the gold is increased when it bears the Mint Crown and Stamp, showing that the gold has been melted and assayed in the Mint.

In 1928 a large Electrolytic Silver Refinery was built in the Mint Compound. This is the largest and most up-to-date Refinery of its kind in the world.

It became necessary to appoint an Officer, known as the Refinery Superintendent, directly responsible to the Mint Master, who was given sole charge of the Silver Refinery, Gold Refinery and all the Melting Departments. During the last thirty years some sort of building operation has been going on almost daily in some part of the Mint. New Departments have been built and others enlarged owing to the increase of work.

After the First World War all the old Steam Engines were scrapped and Electric Machinery was installed. The large tank in front of the Mint was filled in as it was no longer required.

In the Melting Departments coke fired furnaces were gradually changed over to oil fired furnaces, which were found to be cheaper and more efficient. And these are now giving place to Electric Furnaces, which are absolutely necessary for the melting of pure Nickel for the present coinage. Such is the March of Time!

So far three Electric Furnaces have been installed. These furnaces do not require any crucibles as they are lined with a refractory material into which the metal is charged direct. The molten metal is poured into moulds by tilting the furnace.

The numerous electric wires and multi coloured cables in the Generator Room at the back of the furnaces resemble the complications in a radio set magnified many times. The only things missing seem to be the radio valves.

I will now describe how large ingots of metal are melted, cast into suitable sized bars and finally turned into coin of the Realm.

Alligation Room

Before any metal can be coined it has first to be melted and cast into bars, but before it can be melted it has to be weighed out in the required amount according to the capacity of the crucible, and the various metals have to be mixed in the right proportions for each particular coinage. This work is done in the Alligation Room which is under the Bullion Keeper.

An 'alligation paper' is prepared the previous day by the Mint Office for each sort of coinage, showing the exact amount, by weight, of each kind of metal which has to be accurately weighed into separate lots, each lot being known as a 'pot', as this amount will be melted in a pot or crucible. Each 'pot' is put into a serarate iron alligation truck and locked or sealed. Each truck is marked with the particulars of the coinage and bears a Melting Number and a serial Pot Number.

The old Standard Silver Rupee consisted of 165 grains of pure silver and 15 grains of copper. The Quaternary Rupee, with its security edge, was made up of 50 per cent pure silver, 40 per cent copper, 5 per cent nickel and 5 per cent zinc. Quarter and half rupees of the above two were made out of the same alloy. At present Rupees, half rupees and quarter rupees are all made of *Pure Nickel*. All three sorts of rupees weigh 180 grains or one tola.

Pure nickel is magnetic like iron so one can easily pick out counterfeit coins with the help of a good magnet as these will be non-magnetic.

The two, one, and half anna pieces are made up of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel and are called cupro-nickel coins.

During the last War owing to a shortage of nickel, all of which was required for Munitions, two, one and half anna pieces were made out of brass. These coins are now being gradually withdrawn, melted and cast into ingots and sold as scrap brass.

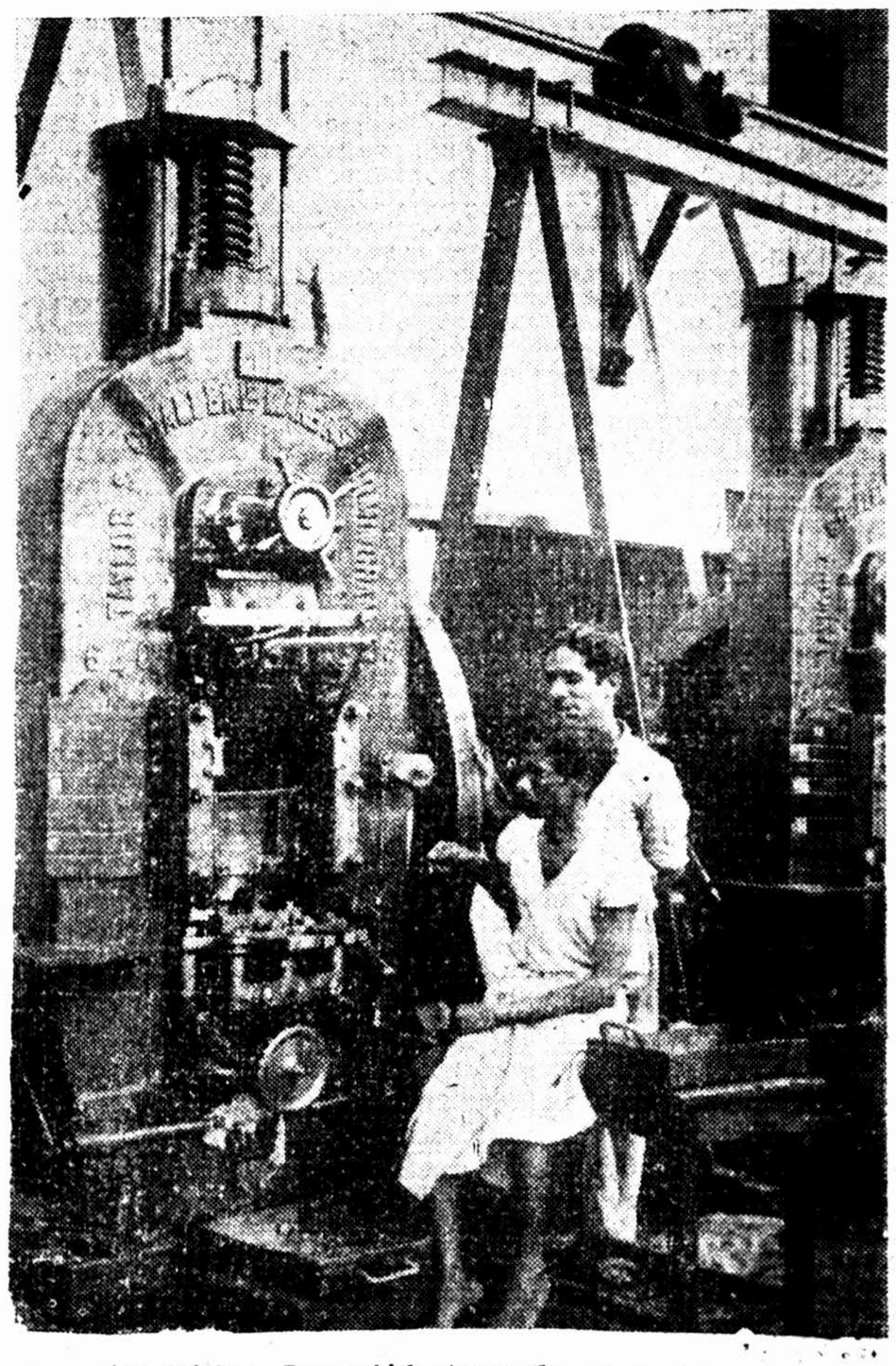
The old pre-war Bronze Pice consisted of 95 per cent copper, 4 per cent tin and 1 per cent zinc. This was changed to 97 per cent copper, ¼ per cent tin and 2½ per cent zinc owing to the shortage of tin. As the value of the copper contents had risen over its face value the weight had to be reduced and the design was altered, as a result the present 'washer' type coin was produced.

All uncurrent and worn coins withdrawn from circulation by the Banks and Treasuries are sent to the Mint for re-melting. Before being passed on for re-melting these coins are carefully examined by trained men in this department where all counterfeit coins are removed and destroyed. The work of this department has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of fluorescent lighting.

The Melting Departmen...

Before the Alligation Trucks which have been prepared for any coinage are delivered to the Melter a few are carefully checked under the supervision of the Bullion Registrar. The metal is then charged into plumbago crucibles and melted in oil fired furnaces. The first charge takes about two hours and the succeeding charges about one hour according to the nature of the metal being melted.

(To Be Continued)



The Coining Press which stamps the blanks into coins

More pictures on Page 24

Pick Up Your Paper From The Radio!

"Facsimile" Ushers A New Age In Journalism

By J. A. STEVENSON

A brief recently submitted on behalf of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association to the Radio Committee of the House of Commons throws into high relief the serious importance attached by the newspaper publishers of Canada to "Facsimile," the new type of broadcasting process, through which papers can be produced by radio inside the home.

A newspaper at one's bedside in the early morning without the intervention of printing presses and delivery boys has now passed beyond the visionary stage and a new concept of journalism has been opened up.

Printed matter and photographs have been transmitted by wire and radio for many years, but there have now been evolved a simple transmitter and receiver which will print miniature newspapers in the home. The copy ready for transmission is fastened to a revolving cylinder and, as the copy revolves, a small beam of light from an electric eye plays upon it, translating the highlights and shadows of the lettering into "frequency modulation" impulses, which are sent over the air to the receiver. Tuned to the proper frequency, the receiving-set picks up the signals and reconverts them into electrical impulses, which bombard and deposit minute marks upon electro-sensitive printing paper. The copy then pours out in a continuous sheet from a slit in the top of the receiver.

A Facsimile receiver occupies a very limited space and can be attached to an ordinary radio set. Sheets of the facsimile newspaper are at present 9 1/2 by 12 inches in size, but there is no technical obstacle to their enlargement to the size of a normal newspaper page. Four standard sheets are usually fed out in each broadcasting period of 15 minutes, but receivers can turn out copy at the rate of 500 words per minute, which is more than twice as fast as a radio announcer can speak intelligibly. At present the quality of home facsimile print does not compare favourably with that of the average good newspaper and it is apt to be blurred; the reproduction of pictures is much better But the print is quite readable and inventors hope to improve it by designing more radiogenic type-faces.

A receiving unit which is due to come into production in the near future will cost about the same price as an ordinary radio set with a phonographic attachment, and it is predicted that, once mass-production gets under way, the cost will be reduced to the price of a good typewriter, which would put it within the reach of quite moderate incomes. The cost of operating a receiver is quite low. The newsprint cylinder on the machine carries about 400 linear feet of paper, which costs about dol. 4, and since this supply lasts about a month under average operation, the cost of the newspaper produced works out at about quarter of a cent per page. At present the orthodox newspaper format is retained by most facsimile newsheets, but eventually columns will probably be discarded and a design better adapted to the new medium will be adopted. Advertisements are carried on the facsimile papers but they have to be very brief.

Facsimile newspappers are to-day being published in New York and other places in the United States. Colonel McCormick, the publisher of the "Chicago Tribune", is rated one of the arch-conservatives of the United States, but months ago he was having a specially prepared copy of his great paper transmitted every day by Facsimile to his country estate at Wheaton in the countryside of Illinois. In New York a paper called the "Air Press" is steadily gaining circulation and Mr. J. S. Knight, the owner of a chain of newspapers, has got the new device in operation in Florida. One of the leading pioneers in Facsimile development, Mr. John V. L. Hogan, the founder and operator of Radio Station WQXR in New York, predicts that within a few years 500,000 Facsimile receivers will be in operation in the New York-New England region alone. To accelerate the progress of Facsimile he has established a research organisation called "Broadcasters' Facsimile Analysis," which is financed by a group of radio broadcasters, some of whom have affiliations with important newspapers like the "New York Times" and the Hearst chain. Mr. Hogan maintains that Facsimile will help the daily newspapers rather than hurt them and that enterprising publishers will soon be employing it as an agency for transmitting any big news which breaks between editions, competing thereby with the radio news-bulletins.

At the moment Facsimile is operating under the handicap that the Federal Communications Commission, which exercises a general supervision over radio activities in the U.S., refuses to permit "faxcasting," as it is popularly called, over standard or A.M. stations except after voice-casting hours. But F.M. (Frequency Modulation) stations can broadcast Facsimile 18 hours per day if they so desire, and the superiority of the F.M. method is so marked that many stations are expected to change over to it in the near future. Another disability of Facsimile is that so far its range of transmission over F.M. channels is limited to about 30 miles, and therefore it is being used exclusively in the urban areas where it is least needed and has its benefits denied to dwellers in the country, who would get the greatest profit from it because the early delivery of newspapers to them is ofte nimpossible. However, it is anticipated that this drawback will be eliminated at no distant date.

It is therefore quite obvious that Facsimile has come to stay, and very few newspaper publishers in North America share the view that it will not affect their fortunes. To-day to be a publisher and can command very and need not worry about newspaper in a large city is virtually prohibitive, but an F.M. transmitter costs only between dol. 5,000 and dol. 10,000 and a Facsimile transmitter about dol. 10,000, and anybody who aspires to dol. 25,000 capital can embark upon the home-facsimile newspaper business. He has no problems about delicost of establishing a fresh newsprint quotas, because the reader buys his own paper. So it is little wonder that the terms of the brief presented on behalf of the daily newspapers of Canada reveal a certain anxiety about but implications of Facsimile.

It propounds the view that since Facsimile represents an alternative form of printing and distributing newspapers, the daily papers should be permitted to employ and develop this new method without any more restriction and interference from any outside authority than now exists—which means with complete freedom. It argues that without this assurance not only is their economc future endangered but the whole cause of the freedom of the Press is placed in jeopardy. For this reason the newspapers support the demand of the private broadcasting organisations of Canda that the control over broadcasting, which is now vested in the State-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, should be transferred to an independent body.

The fundamental flaw in this position is that the broadcasting of Facsimile requires a broadcasting frequency and therefore a radio station. But the number of frequencies is limited, and so the problem arises of the allotment of the available frequencies and the basis on which it is to be made. Clearly the public interest demands that the State should retain some check upon the operations connected with the broadcasting both of sounds and of printed matter.

(—"The Spectator").

COWS IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 23)

her voice the Ambassador said: "Please forgive Mrs. Davenbull's outburst. She has not been keeping well of late. It is good you are here. We are thankful to you. Saves us a lot of trouble. Go and tell your clever kind to mind their own business, and settle first the mess they have made of this world. Then they can think of us. Not earlier. And when they do so, tell them to consult us. Tell them that we the cows of Bombay specially, will not under any circumstances respect any settlement arrived at unless we are represented in the deliberations and have our say. Tell them that we are not cowards. Tell them that we are not afraid to die. On the contrary we most of us would love to die young. But fact is that we will not tolerate any injustice, Tell them also that we have no confidence in human beings."

Then drinking a little water from the gass that stood in front of her on the table she continued. "We have been tolerating your abuses for too long. Your calling some of your idiotic human beings, cows, is more than we have been able to bear. But we have overlooked that. Now we have reached the end of our tether. We think the time has come for us to act. Tell your human beings that if they pass any law in this country concerning us without our approval we will do our worst. Tell them that this "slaughter or not to slaughter" question should be decided by us and not by anybody else. And if despite this warning they do not heed, tell them that we the cows of Bombay, in conjuction with the cows of the rest of Inda, will resort to direct action, the like of which will make the direct action started by your Muslim League look like goat's milk. Tell them that. Goodbye. you may go"

* *

It was 4 o'clock in the morning when I came out of the Embassy. The Diplomatic Corps Cows had disappeared, but the kitchen personnel were still fraternising with human beings on the pavements. And as I trudged my way home wondering and non-plussed, not knowing what to make of what I had heard and seen, somewhere near Bhendi Bazzar a rat, well-fed and apparently a distinguished member of the rodent black-market, came out of his hole and in a voice that rang with doubt asked me. "Is it true that you suckers got your Independence?"

The Future Of Japan

BY P. P. BALSARA

The Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty is being held now at Canberra. It is called to seek common understanding among the various members of the Empire on the future of Japan. Common understanding so reached will facilitate the task of the Conference which will draw up the treaty with Japan and will also serve as a basis for discussion at the time. Among other things, members of the Conference have expressed their views that Japan should be stripped of her overseas possessions, that she should be deprived of her military, naval and air bases, that she should also be deprived of accessibility to raw materials necessary for war purposes and that Russian influence in the Pacific must be stopped from proceeding any further.

Centuries of geographical and mental isolation made the Japanese outlook narrow and small, and her feudal institutions exist even to the present day. The people are divided into rigid classes—the royal family, the aristocrats, the warriors and the commoners. There is no social or political equality. The foundation of modern Japan was laid during the Meiji Restoration which began in 1868. But the progress was only among the upper class—there was no political or social progress for the mass. The authority of the royal family was increased, and the noble and warrior classes became the actual ruling classes, controlling practically all political, economic and military power.

Military expansion followed in due course. Korea was overrun, and there was an easy victory over China first, in 1895, and then over Russia in 1905. The Japanese militarists were now more powerfully in the saddle than ever. After the unification of Germany, her military training was copied by Japan and Bismarck and Wilhelm II became idols to be imitated by the Japanese people.

FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY.

The Meiji period saw one further development of particular significance—the rise of the Japanese modern financial oligarchy. This was not a middle-class movement. This Zaibatsu, like the military administration, came from the old aristocratic class. There were occasional conflicts between warriors and financiers, but for the most part they co-operated closely in exploiting the Japanese people and in pushing the programme of expansion abroad. The people, as a whole, enjoyed no freedom of thought and speech. Education was completely controlled by the State. Newspapers and periodicals, presumably organs of public opinion, were merely appendages of the Japanese military.

In short, after the middle of the last century, having come in contact with western science and technology, Japan made phenomenal progress in the methods of modern warfare and industry. But, at the same time, the governmental powers were confined in the hands of the royal family, the military cliques and the financial houses, with the military wielding decisive control. The masses of the Japanese people, lacking political knowledge, knowing no freedom, became the slaves of the financial oligarchy on the one hand and of the war machine on the other. Her progress made her rulers gradually think of conquering the whole of Asia as a first step in the conquest of the world.

To deal with such a nation, it is said that efforts should be made to destroy her aggressive ambitions and not to annihilate her people. It is also necessary to see that no power makes use of the present frame of mind of the Japanese to harm the interests of the other powers.

It is suggested that the present political system of Japan should be thoroughly destroyed and that its war machinery should be made as harmless as possible. The economic system of Japan must also be entirely revised. Class distinctions and feudal systems should also go and the position of women raised. In other words, there should be democracy in politics as well as in the economic field. Educational reform is the basic problem, as with liberal education the mass of the people will leave off their old ideas and practices.

THEIR GOOD QUALITIES

The Japanese have some good qualities also. They are patient and hard-working and have great organizational powers. Properly guided, they can change their ideas and improve their livelihood. But they cannot be guided towards peace and international co-operation by force alone. Efforts will have to be made to reform the Japanese political and social systems and to re-educate her people, and such a task can only be properly done by the United Nations jointly. For the present, America, as the occupational power, has made a beginning in teaching democracy to the people of Japan, and they seem to realise that democracy will give them peace and freedom. The Americans have given them freedom of religion, press, speech and assembly, and rights to labour and political organisations. Votes have been given to women, sweeping reforms have been introduced in the educational system and lands have been promised to the oppressed tenant farmers. The Zaibatsu, the family holding companies which controlled most of Japan's wealth, has been dissolved. This peaceful revolution among the Japanese is, according to General MacArthur, "unparalleled in the social history of the world." But these American efforts of teaching democracy to the Japanese are being challenged by the communist doctrine of Russia. The outcome of this conflict will determine whether the new Japan becomes the powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war, because both America and Britain have vital interests in the Pacific and they would not like another power to challenge those interests from Japan or from any other place in the Pacific.

THESE MEN ARE OUT TO CHANGE THE WORLD

(Continued From Page 3)

had fallen from 20 per cent to three per cent in twelve months. Another pit, which had never before hit its production targe, had beaten it every week since the showing of "The Forgotten Factor"

Broadcasting to the world at the request of the Swiss Radio authorities, Frank Buchman keynoted the world battle when he said: "At a time when statesmen realise the lateness of the hour Moral Rearmament freely offers the fruit of 25 years of toil—a force in the war of ideas which, under God, can equip the statesmen and the ordinary man with an idoology adequate to remarke nations now. At Caux and Mackinac we are reaching the end of the age of crisis and pioneering the era of cure. Human nature can be changed. That is the basic answer. National economics can be changed. That is the fruit of the answer. "World history can be changed. That is the destiny of our age."

Supplementary Grants For Ministers' Cars

LEAGUE MEMBERS TABLE CUT MOTIONS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 20.

A lively debate is expected on Monday and Tuesday in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when five cut motions tabled by members of the Muslim League Party to the supplementary demands for the current year will come up for discussion on the floor of the House. The Opposition is likely to raise strong protest against the demands made for the purchase of new motor cars for Ministers and the policy of the Government in giving official entertainments asked for in the supplementary demands.

Mr. J. H. Shamshuddin will move a cut of Rs. 200 to the demand for Rs. 76,000 made for the purchase of new cars for Ministers. The mover wants to discuss the policy of the Government in frequently changing the cars for the use of Ministers. By a token cut tabled by the same member the policy of the Government in giving official entertainments is proposed to be discussed. The cut relates to the supplementary demand of Rs. 6,000 made for granting a sumptuary allowance for the Prime Minister to meet the cost of official entertainments.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPT.

A token cut has also been tabled in respect of the demand for the expansion of the Criminal Investigation Department of Bombay City to discuss "the failure of the Anti-Corruption Police to stop black-marketing and other corruptions and the methods followed by them in the detection of corruption cases and the withdrawal of a large number of cases involving offences arising out of contravention of control orders."

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL

Discussion continued in the Assembly today on the Village Panchayat Bill. Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Muslim League Member, attacked the Village Panchayat Amending Bill on the ground that the measure was inopportune and likely to be abused by village people who had not sufficiently developed civic sense. In the wider field of Loval Self-Government in the Provinces, municipalities and district local boards had hardly displayed any sense of civic responsibility. If at all they had shown poor ability to manage their own affairs. Mr. Shamsuddin thought that the powers given to the village panchayats under the old bill were sufficiently wide and should not be widened unless villagers evinced greater interest in their own problems and also gave proof of their capacity to deal with them.

Mrs. Tarabai Modak said that legislation granting self-rule to villagers must go side by side with efforts to raise educational standards of villagers.

Mr. M. D. Joshi of Ratnagiri congratulated the Government on introducing a measure which was likely to prove of immense benefit to the village life. He did not think that village people were not capable of managing their own affairs.

The discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

Congress Cannot Cease To Exist

WILL STRIVE TO ESTABLISH A SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF GOVT.

NEW DELHI, September 20. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee, when it meets here next Tuesday, will discuss the question of making certain changes in the Congress constitution, it is understood.

At the time of the Meerut session the possibility of effecting certain changes in the constitution was gone into by the delegates and it was decided that a committee should be appointed to make recommendations to the A.-I. C. C. A committee consisting of the Presidents and Secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees was appointed by the Congress President.

The committee has it is understood, after prolonged discussion agreed upon the broad principles of the new constitution. The question will be considered in greater detail by the A.-I. C. C. when it meets in Bombay.

The Committee at the very outset discussed the question whether the Congress should continue to function or not in the present form now that its primary objective of independence had been achieved.

The Congress, it was felt, still had a lot of work to do, even under the present changed circumstances. Mere withdrawal of the British was not the goal aimed at and the Congress must now strive for the establishment of a Socialist democratic form of Government.

The Committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that the Congress must exist as a political party though in a more compact form than before.

The Congress Working Committee will most probably adopt a resolution on the subject and place it before the A.I.C.C. The final decision may, however, be taken only by the plenary session of the Congress as far reaching changes are contemplated and the date of the next session is not very far.

ARGENTINE PROPOSAL INCLUDED IN U. N. ASSEMBLY AGENDA

Gromyko's Attempt Fails; Says Russia Has No Confidence In Objective Attitude

FLUSHING MEADOWS, (New York), Sept. 20 (Reuter): M. Andrei Gromyko, Russia's permanent representative at United Nations, told the Steering Committee of the General Assembly last night that the U.S.S.R. had no confidence in "the objective attitude" even of a majority of the United Nations

He was speaking against the inclusion on the Assembly's agenda of an Argentine proposal to call a general conference to abolish the veto.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British representative on the Steering Committee, said that Britain thought it inopportune to call a General Conference at present, but added in comment on M. Gromyko's statement.

"We must recognise that some nations consider that the Soviet definition of unanimity is when other powers agree with the Soviet Union."

The Committee decided to include the Argentine proposal on the agenda by nine votes to two (Russia and Poland) with three abstentions.

ATTACK ON VETO

The attack on the Big Power's veto was continued by four of seven speakers of the "small nations" in last night's session of the General Assembly.

Argentina, Brazil, India and South Africa all denounced abuse of the veto power. A fifth country—Sweden—supported Argentina's plea for admission of all countries now waiting to join the United Nations, including those whose applications had been vetoed.

Senor Jose Arce (Agentina), who had already introduced the resolution calling for a conference to abolish the veto, made two new proposals for avoiding the veto.

Firstly, a Security Council decision would be taken by a three-quarters majority without the veto.

Secondly, any Big Power would have the right to object to any resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the Council, but this objection would then be ratified or rejected by a two-thirds majority of a Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

M. Kuzma Kiselev (Byelo-Russia) repeated the main points of yesterday's Russian attack on United States "warmongers" and declared: "Let us not forget atomic bombs on one side may be answered by atomic bombs from the other side—and something more."

BITISH REPLY TO SOVIET ATTACK

The British reply to the violent attack made in the United Nations' General Assembly by M Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) on the Anglo-United States attitude to the United Nations is expected to come near the end of the present debate in the Assembly.

Britain's chief delegate Mr. Hector McNeil, was preparing a speech for delivery possibly to-day, and M. Georges Bidault French Foreign Minister, was also due to reply to-day.

The British delegation were understood to be consulting at a high level with the Americans to find out precisely what are the far-reaching implications of the proposals of Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, for limiting the application of the veto and setting up a Standing Committee of the Assembly for peace and security

INDIA & PAKISTAN STATESMEN SHOULD GET TOGETHER

LONDON, Sept. 19. (Reuter): Commenting today on the communal situation in India and Pakistan, the 'London Times' suggested that the statesmen of both Dominions should set asire the immediate claims of communal allegiance and should consider all who rouse communal passions as enemies of the state.

The paper said: "Hindus and Muslims must continue to live within the bounds of the Indian peninsula and neither can eliminate the other. Neither India nor Pakistan can endure alone, and for this reason the present peril holds an equal threat to both, only to be overcome by firm and jointly concerted action. Both Governments are showing commendable energy in facing difficulties which are not always appreciated by their critics at home and abroad.

"BIG FOUR" CONTROL OVER JAPAN

Chinese Opposed To Continuation Of Emperor System

NANKING, September 19. (U.P.A.): The Committee of the People's Political Council today recommended to the Chinese government that the "Big Four" conference called to decide the procedure of making peace with Japan.

In its resolution the Committee asked that the Ryukus Islands be given to China.

The P.C.C., which is the deliberative and advisory body, proposed that the main peace conference be held at Mukden, in September, 1948, on the 17th anniversary of the Mukden incident that touched off the war between China and Japan.

Also proposed was a 30-year control of Japan by the "Big Four" and abolition of the emperor system, although Japan would be allowed to remain a monarchy.

TRANSFER OF PAKISTAN GOV'T STAFF COMPLETED

KARACHI, Sept. 19. (API): The Pakistan Government staff have been completely transferred from New Delhi to Karachi. Rupees two crores construction programme undertaken by the authorities here for providing accommodation for the personnel will be completed by the middle of October.

A press note issued by the Pakistan Government today said, "The transfer and later evacuation, in so hazardous circumstances, from Delhi and then settlement of the Pakistan Central Government personnel in Karachi in such a short time was an enormous task. The expenditure of about Rs. 55,00,000 for flying 7,000 officials and members of their families is unprecedented in the history of any Government. In less than two months, the administrative machinery of the Pakistan Government completed the job in almost war conditions.

It Is Undeclared War, Says 'J. P.'

Partition Has Accentuated Communal Hatred, He Says

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (UPI).—"It is a sort of undeclared war between India and Pakistan", observed Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist Leader, referring to the communal disturbances in the country in the course of informal talks at the residence of Mr. Babulal Rajgariah. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Rajgarian presented to Mr. Narain a purse of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain added that the division of India had accentuated communalism and the so-called short-term solution by mass evacuation was bound to lead to further complications.

Asked as to how long the Socialist Party was expected to remain within the Congress, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that the question would be decided by the next A.I.C.C. meeting

The Socialist leader will open a Party Conference at Shanmagore, a village few miles from Calcutta.

The Corporation of Calcutta will present him with a civic address tomorrow.

Mr. J. P. Narain will leave for Jamshedpur en route to Bombay shortly and is expected to come back to Bengal in November next for a longer stay.

DRAFT REPORT ON MARSHALL PLAN

Sweden And Switzerland Withdraw Objections

PARIS, September 20. (Reuter): Sweden and Switzerland yesterday withdrew objections to the draft report on the Marshall Aid-Europe Plan now ready for final approval by the 16-nations in conference in Paris, but Mr. William Clayton, United States Secretary of State was reliably understood to be still dissatisfied with it.

Mr. Clayton, whose suggestions for revisions had already caused a week's postponement of the final session of the conference expressed the view that the figures of Europe's requirements from America for the next four years were still too high

The final obstacle to the 16-nation approval of the report was removed when Sweden and Switzerland agreed to the section advocating a joint continued organisation to review progress made in Europe's recovery. The report is now ready for formal approval when the closing plenary session, under British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin's chairmanship, is held on Monday afternoon.

"BAO-DAI GIVES GUARANTEE TO FREE EXPLOITATION"

Indo-China Left Wing Paper's Charge

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuter): The M. R. P. Organ "Laube" to-day welcomed yesterday's speech by ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, Indo-China stating his readiness to negotiate with France on the future of Viet Nam (Indo-Chinese Republican) Government as a "dignified and prudent appeal" and an opportunity for peace in Indo-China.

"All the information we have shown the growing prestige of Bao Dai among a war-weary population," the paper added.

The Socialist Party organ said the speech was "a violent criticism of the Viet-Nam Government" and added "far from facilitating peace the speech may create new distrust."

The Independent Left-Wing paper "France Tireur" said "Bao Dai is prepared to negotiate—but whom does he now represent? The speech can only exasperate political passions and stiffen the resistance of Viet-Nam. Bao Dai gives foreign capitalists a formal guarantee of free exploitation."

ASSAM SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRESTED AT IMPHAL

GAUHATI, Sept. 18 (API.) An Assam Socialist Party delegation of nine members, including Mr. Hareswar Goswami, Member of the All-India Congress Committee and the national executive of the Socialist Party, and Principal Hem Barua, have been arrested for alleged disobedience of an externment order against them at Imphal, according to a telegram received here from Imphal.

Petrol Shortage Hits Chinese Airline

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20. (Reuter): The China National Aviation Corporation the biggest airline in China, may be forced to ground all its planes in five days time because of petrol shortage, C. Y. Liu, the Company's Managing Director said today.

Sind To Stop Food Exports To India

KARACHI, Sept. 19. (A.P.I.): The Sind Government is understood to have decided to suspend the deliveries of food supplies to the Government of India for export to the deficit areas and henceforward give priority to the deficit areas in the dominion of Pakistan. It may, however, be mentioned that practically all the allocations made under the basic plan have already been completed by the Sind Government.

S. AFRICAN EX-MINISTER FINED

PRETORIA, Sept. 19 (Reuter) Mr Oswald Priow, a former South African Minister of Defence, was fined £40 with an alternative of two months imprisonment. He paid the fine.

Mr. Pirow was charged on several counts with Contravening the Riots Assemblies Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TRADE DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand leader of the Government of India Trade Delegation to Japan, returned to Bombay on Wednesday 17th instant.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

New Constitution Will Not Benefit Majority

LONDON, Sept. 19 (U.P.I.): "The only hope of the Indians in Mauritius now lies in India's support. They believe that the Government of India which is pledged to help the Indians overseas will make representations to His Majesty's Government on their behalf."

Thus said Mr. Drupnath Ramphul, an Indian Barrister in the Mauritius Islands commenting in an interview to the United Press of India on the Island's new constitution published last Monday. The new constitution provides some extension of franchise, vote for women and a legislature consisting of a Governor as the President three ex-officio members, 12 nominated and 19 elected members.

In the opinion of Mr. Ramphul, the constitution will not benefit the majority population of the Indians who number 2,65,000 out of the total population of 4,20,000 inhabitants."

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4 Canvas Tanks—3,000 gallons capacity, complete with fittings, very useful for P.W.D. and other construction works. Also for cotton and spinning mills for temporary storage of small manufactured articles Water pressure tanks 42 and 82 gallons capacity with five one inch openings
5 Wash Basins and Urinals with fittings complete.
6 Rubber and Canvas Hose pipes, all sizes and description, Plumbers furnaces and lead sleeves for connecting pipes and taps.
7 RADIO TUBES OF ALL DIFFERENT TYPES
8 All sorts of welding equipment such as welding Goggles, shields, Lences and Rods.
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10 All kinds of Pully Blocks and Snatches for Wire ropes and Coir Ropes in different sizes.
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ORISSA-MADRAS BOUNDARY QUESTION

Mahatma Warns Against Inflammatory Speeches

CUTTACK, Sept. 19 (API).—The country is passing through a very difficult time and the atmosphere is so surcharged with violence that the Government cannot afford to allow any activity under whatever name which will tend to create a breach of the peace, said Mr. Harakrishna Mahtab, the Orissa Premier in a statement today on the alleged inflammatory speeches reported to have been made by Telugu speakers on the Orissa-Madras boundary question. He appeals to all to leave the aboriginal population aloof from this quarrel.

Mr. Mahatab says: "Reports have reached me that inflammatory speeches are being delivered in Rayagada and some other places in Orissa Province on the Madras Border by some Telegu speakers. Some of these people belong to Madras Presidency and want that some existing areas of Orissa Province should go back to Madras. Some are also reported to be working amongst the aboriginal population in such a way that trouble is anticipated from that quarter as well.

I wish to make it clear to all concerned that all steps will be taken by local officers to prevent any breach of the peace occurring in the province of Orissa. All, irrespective of caste creed and race are entitled to propagate their views peacefully without causing irritation ending in breach of the peace.

In conclusion the Premier said that the Constituent Assembly would be appointing a Boundary Commission to go into the question of the separation of the Andhra Province and that it was the business of that Commission to examine various reports to come to a finding.

Greek Troops Ambushed By Guerillas

ATHENS, Sept 19 (Reuter): Greek gendarmerie and regular troops sustained heavy casualties when they were ambushed by guerillas about 37 miles north of Athens, last night.

Casualties were reported to be about 60 men killed or wounded.

GREEK REFUGEES CROSS INTO BULGARIA

SOFIA, Sept. 19 (U.P.A.): An official 'communique said today that 324 Greek refugees "fleeing from the terror in Greece" entered Bulgaria yesterday.

The 'communique' said that 181 children, 93 women and men crossed into Bulgaria near the village of Lyahovo, bringing with them "their cattle and such bedding as they could carry."

KAJEE ON S. AFRICAN GOODWILL MISSION

DURBAN, Sept. 19 (Reuter).—Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Leader of the South African Delegation to UNO are, by all indications, endeavouring to bring about amicable solution to the South African Indian problem, Mr. A. I. Kajee, a prominent member of the Natal Indian Organisation and sponsor of the South African Goodwill Mission to India and Pakistan, told 'Reuter' here today.

Mr. Kajee denounced suggestions that the object of the South African Goodwill Mission to the two Indian Dominions was to sabotage the Indian case before the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly and to "have a High-Commissioner from Pakistan."

He described as "preposterous and malicious" and intended to "vilify" him in the eyes of Indians, allegations that General Smuts had intimidated him into sending the Goodwill Mission.

These allegations, he said, were typical of the ideology that believed in spreading such false propaganda in the theory that the greater the untruth, the more easily it is accepted."

SIND POLICE TO PREVENT SMUGGLING

KARACHI September 19. (API): To prevent smuggling of foodstuffs, cloth and other prohibited articles, the Sind Government has strengthened the special police staff.

The Minister for Civil Supplies, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, who returned from his tour of Hyderabad district today, explained that smuggling was going on there on a large scale. He said that the special staff will be assisted by six Inspectors for border talukas to prevent smuggling and the entire staff will be placed under a senior D. S. P. who will have his headquarters at Hyderabad.

Burma Hails Listowel's Declaration

Assuming Full-Sovereign Independence In January

RANGOON, Sept. 19 (Reuter).—All Burma today acclaimed with satisfaction Lord Listowel's declaration in London last night that Burma would assume full sovereign independence outside the British Commonwealth in January.

Burmese Cabinet Ministers and high-ranking anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League leaders, though not surprised by Lord Listowel's statement, welcomed it in enthusiastic terms.

U. Tin Tut, Finance Minister, told Reuter: "It is a tribute to the statesmanship of both Britain and Burma that the approaching severance of political links is accompanied by the strengthening of the bonds of friendship."

He added: "We are delighted Lord Listowel, after coming here as the Ambassador of British Goodwill to Burma, is back in his own country as the Ambassador of Burmese Goodwill to Britain. His apt phrase that Burma is leaving the British family of nations to remain a close friend will be echoed by many Burmese voices."

SIDHWA'S PLEA NOT TO QUIT SIND

KARACHI, Sept. 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President of the Sind Evacuation Committee, told pressmen today that the Committee had resolved to advise the people of Sind not to migrate from the Province.

The Committee expressed strong disapproval of large-scale migration and assured the public that there was absolutely no cause for panic. The Committee, however, did not like to hamper voluntary migration and would aid the public in the matter of shipping and continue to take steps to the best of their ability to prevent blackmarketing in tickets.

While the situation throughout Sind is officially described as quite satisfactory, reports of attack on passengers in running trains were received here today from Upper Sind.

It is stated that a Railway Traffic Inspector, Mr. Bahadur Chand, while travelling from Sukkur to Karachi, was killed and his property looted near Tando Adam.

At Jacobabad, a gang of four persons dressed in uniforms entered the women's compartment and threw out one woman who offered resistance to them. The train was, however, stopped and the injured woman was brought to Jacobabad hospital. Some arrests have been made.

Two other passengers are said to have been thrown out from the train near Shikarpur.

CHOLERA IN PAKISTAN SPECIAL

The Pakistan special trains which had been suspended earlier on account of the disturbed conditions, have been resumed.

A Pakistan special brought about 1,500 personnel from New Delhi today. But some of the personnel had been attacked with cholera "en route" and the train had been detained at Landhi outside Karachi limits under orders from the Ministry of the Interior, Pakistan Government. The N.W.R. authorities have rushed medical staff to Landhi and have also made arrangements for water and food supplies for the personnel.

Jap Reparations For Burma

RANGOON, September 19 (Reuter): Burma will receive a major share of Japanese war reparations allocated to the British Commonwealth, Thakin Lun Baw, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs in the Burmese Cabinet, disclosed here today.

Thakin Lun Baw, who represented Burma at the recent Canberra Conference said all the Commonwealth nations supported Burma's claim for Japanese reparations in view of the extensive damage the country had suffered. Trade negotiations between Burma and Australia would open shortly, he added. An Australian Trade Delegation was expected at Rangoon with this object.

He had been greatly impressed by the progress of Australian industry and agriculture, he said, but what had impressed him most was the Australian 'art of living".

Britain To Surrender Palestine Mandate

KRIPALANI OFFERS SERVICES TO PAKISTAN

Plea For Mutual Good Understanding

KARACHI, Sept. 20 (API): "I believe that the communal problem cannot be solved by the transfer of population. It can only be solved by goodwill," declared Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, in a statement here to-day.

Mr. Kripalani said: "In whatever language couched and with whatever reservation, I appreciate the welcome accorded to me by the Dawn' of Karachi. I do not wish to discuss with the editor the several statements made against me and the organisation to which I have the honour to belong. But I must point out to him the fact that if I had been an extremist Hindu I would not have been in the Congress but in the Hindu Mahasabha or the R.S.S. "It may not be known to the editor of the 'Dawn' but every Sindhi Muslim knows my family. One of my brothers a great and learned Maulvi of Islam universally respected his life in the service of Islam in the Turco-Italian war before the World War. I have to-day Muslim nephews, nieces and grand-children. My Islamic family will number not less than fifty members. I am as dear to them as I am to my Hindu grand-children.

"These being the traditions of my family, I feel I belong equally to the two communities.

"Last time I came to Sind not to excite communal feeling but to put heart among the Hindus. If I had to spread anti-Muslim feelings, Sind was scarcely the place for it.

COMMON INTEREST

"I hold with Gandhiji that neither the Hindus in Pakistan nor the Muslims in India should desert their ancestral homes. They must remain there even at the risk of their lives. This was my position during my last visit. I, therefore, often base my arguments on the enlightened recognition of common interests. I recognise the limitations of human nature, including group human nature. I feel common interest requires the two communities and the two countries, Pakistan and India, to live in peace and amity with each other, and, therefore, though I do not favour the large-scale panicky migration that is taking place, I am convinced that the best means of checking it is to give every facility to those who wish to migrate.

"Thousands of Hindus who are leaving Sind at the present moment belong to the learned professions or commerce or are small land holders. They mostly belong to the middle classes. They have their own homes and lands. They have, as Indian conditions go, a high standard of living. They know that they will have to begin life anew in India. They are leaving in the aggregate crores worth of properties here. Few of them will get the physical comforts that they are used to. Most of them will be paupers. They must have very real and substantial reasons for doing this. It cannot be mere panic. It is for the Government and the majority community to investigate these causes and afford relief. Recent visit is to make myself available, if I may, to both the communities for mutual good understanding. I have not come to encourage migration. I leave on the 22nd instant for the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. But I can return to Sind and keep my services at the disposal of both the communities as also the Government of Pakistan.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Previous Closing	32.02
Today's Opening	31.91
Difference	—11
Today's Closing	31.77
Difference	—25

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

	Rs.	as.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	464	8
Cotton Jarila March	470	8
Silver Bullion	166	14
Gold Forward	110	0
Sovereign	73	12

CABINET'S QUALIFIED DECISION

No Restrictions On U.N.O. To Formulate Fresh Proposals

LONDON, September 20, (Reuter): Britain today made a qualified decision to surrender her Palestine Mandate and withdraw her 100,000 troops unless the United Nations can produce a workable plan soon.

CABINET DECIDES ISSUE

A special meeting of the Cabinet in London decided the principle of withdrawal, it was reliably understood. But it left the door open for consideration of any fresh proposals the United Nations may put forward at the General Assembly meeting in New York next week when Palestine is discussed.

Today's meeting was the first full Cabinet Conference on the recommendations of the United Palestine Commission.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee called it for the dual purpose of obtaining the reactions of his Ministers to the majority and minority reports of the Commission and for briefing the British Delegation to the United Nations next week.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones flew home from the West Indies conference in Jamaica specially for the meeting.

BRITISH CASE FOR U.N.O.

Mr. Creech-Jones was expected to leave immediately afterwards for New York to present the British case on Palestine to the United Nations General Assembly. The remainder of the British Delegation, headed by Minister of State, Hector Mcneil, has already arrived.

Reliable sources described today's Cabinet decisions as provisional, leaving Britain's representatives at the United Nations unembarrassed in considering any last minute new solution that might put forward at the Assembly.

Main highlights of today's discussions were, it was believed: (1) agreement on the unlikelihood of a United Nations solution at this stage which Britain would be able to implement either alone or with the help of other nations. (2) The conclusion that the continued maintenance of 100,000 troops in Palestine cannot be related to Britain's efforts to reduce her armed forces and so release manpower for the drive for economic recovery. (3). The deterioration of the Palestine situation despite the presence there of British "police" troops and the pointlessness, therefore, of keeping them exposed to continuous danger.

NO CAST-IRON DECISIONS

Political observers interpret the qualified nature of the decisions as indication of Britain's desire to avoid relinquishing her responsibility merely by laying it in the lap of the United Nations. While, therefore, the course of action she desires to follow will be clearly indicated, her representatives are unlikely to announce cast-iron decisions that would destroy a sympathetic United Nations approach to the discussion.

The Palestine Commission, whose recommendations the United Nations General Assembly will consider, was set up as the result of a special United Nations session called last May at Britain's request.

Seven of the 11 members proposed that Palestine should be partitioned into an Arab and Jewish State. The minority report proposed a Federal Union of an Arab State and a Jewish State.

involving even if it led to war.

Political factors which have affected Mr. Bevin's decision are, firstly, Anglo-American's need for Arabian oil more than the Jewish friendship and secondly British Cabinet's decision to reduce armed forces in face of manpower shortage.

Britain is believed to be withdrawing from Palestine and possibly from Transjordan and Egypt to New Kenya base. Americans despite their pro-Zionist sympathies would not send troops to Palestine by which alone a Zionist state could exist. Apparently Arabs have assured Anglo-Americans behind the scenes that the Mediterranean oil outlets are safe only with Arab co-operation. The U.N.O. is unlikely to produce two-thirds majority either for partition or for binational state, and Zionists may get U.N.O. declaration in their favour, but will not be able to enforce the decision.

Creech-Jones To Inform U.N.O. Assembly

LONDON, Sept. 19 (I.P.A): It is understood to-day's Cabinet meeting decided that Britain should quit Palestine and have instructed Mr. Creech-Jones to inform the U.N.O. Assembly accordingly when the issue comes up for debate in that body shortly. Mr. Bevin was hitherto opposed to the "Quit Policy". It is believed he has changed his mind because Arab States have made it clear that they would oppose both partition and binational state solutions with all the force at their command

'NO RATIONING OF DOLLARS'

Sterling Area Talks In Progress May Not Result In Any Formal Plan

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Reuter): Talks on the dollar crisis taking place between Britain and Commonwealth Governments in the Sterling Area are not expected to result in any formal plan, it was authoritatively learned today.

Their object is rather to put everyone fully in the dollar picture. Individual discussions between Commonwealth countries on how to deal with the situation could follow later.

Next week, the British treasury will, it is understood, put before the conference detailed official statistics on the Dollar situation. This will be followed by a general discussion on the results of the cut in Dollar imports and how the Commonwealth countries in the Sterling Area can help each further to reduce such imports.

It is not expected that there will be any "rationing of dollars" between Commonwealth countries in the Sterling Area.

The countries taking part in the talks are: Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Pakistan and Southern Rhodesia.

FURTHER DIP IN BR. GOLD RESERVE

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuter): British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Hugh Dalton, told a press conference to-night that Britain would have to dip further into her gold reserve to beat the Dollar famine but warned that the transactions should be seen as a "danger signal" to the British people to work harder and produce more.

INDIA–PAKISTAN PLAN TO ENSURE PEACE

Dominions To Guarantee Security To Minorities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): Representatives of the Dominion Governments of India and Pakistan at their two-day conference here reaffirmed the policy of both the Governments to create and maintain conditions in their respective Dominions in which minorities could live in security.

Dominions To Co-operate

The two Governments were in complete accord that they should co-operate in the establishment of peaceful conditions. Any conception of conflict, between India and Pakistan, says a press note, was repugnant not only on moral grounds but because any such conflict would result in disaster to both.

The press note says:—A conference was held in New Delhi on the 19th and 20th September between the representatives of the Dominion Governments of India and Pakistan at which the following were present:—Government of India: Prime Minister: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Deputy Prime Minister: Sardar Patel; Sardar Baldev Singh; Dr. John Matthai; Mr. C. H. Bhabha and Mr. K. C. Neogy; Government of Pakistan Prime Minister: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.

FRANK DISCUSSION

There were full and frank discussions, and many complaints received by either Government were considered. Explanations were given or enquiries were promised to be made, in regard to them. Regrettable incidents had taken place in both West and East Punjab and elsewhere. It was decided that details of these should be communicated by one Government to the other and it was agreed that these should be investigated and persons found guilty should be drastically punished.

The two Governments were in complete accord that they should co-operate in the establishment of peaceful conditions. Any conception of conflict between India and Pakistan was repugnant not only on moral

(Continued on Page 16)

LAGUARDIA DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (U.P.A.): Fiorello LaGuardia, fiery little flower of politics died of cancer of the pancreas at his home here today. He was 64.

The fighting Liberal and ex-Mayor of New York died in his sleep having never fully regained consciousness after falling into a state of coma Tuesday night.

STOP PRESS

COLVILLE LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Reuter): Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, left London airport by a B.O.A.C. plane this afternoon for India.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S HASTY DEPARTURE

LONDON, Sept. 20, (UPA): Soviet Ambassador J. N. Zaroubin unexpectedly left by air for Moscow today. No statement or comment came from the Embassy on his departure. The British Foreign Office said they had no advance information.

PAKISTAN'S MEMBERSHIP OF U.N.O.

FLUSHING MEADOWS, NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (Reuter): Sir Hartley Shawcross, British Attorney-General, asked Argentina in the United Nations Steering Committee here today to withdraw a proposal which would make Pakistan automatically a member of the United Nations.

"Europe Has Gone Left" Warns Masaryk

Appeal To U.N.O. Delegates To Stop Talking Of Next War

FLUSHING, Sept. 20, (U. P. A.): Czechoslovakia's Jan Masaryk, the first speaker at to-day's Assembly warning capitalist America that Europe has "gone definitely to the Left" begged the United Nations delegates to-day to "stop talking about a next world war."

NO CHANGE IN CHARTER

Masaryk declared Czechoslovakia's opposition to any direct or indirect changing of the United Nations Charter which would substitute a majority vote for Great Power Unanimity and regretted that many important political issues were being solved outside the United Nations. He stressed that division among the Great Powers should be narrowed and not widened.

Masaryk, without mentioning Marshall, criticized United States policy and regretted that "in the opinion of the Czechoslovak delegation the results of the investigation by the United Nations Commission does not justify such one-sided language as we have heard in this hall addressed to the neighbours of Greece. The Czechoslovak delegation cannot agree with the standpoint based on allegations which are not factually established and which, in our opinion, will not bring about order and security but further disagreement."

Masaryk referred to Vishinsky's suggestion for "measures against war propaganda and often unfounded accusations. My delegation believes he had the right to do so."

FRENCH VIEW

Reuter adds: France's Foreign Minister, youthful-looking Georges Bidault, third of the four big-Power spokesman to join in U.N.O.'s "battle of the veto", told the General Assembly that the very life of the United Nations organisation was at stake.

M. Bidault declared that France agreed that proposals for amendment of the veto power made by United States Secretary of State, George Marshall should be examined. The problem was, he said, how the 55-Nation continuous Assembly Committee on peace and security, suggested by Mr. Marshall "can be made compatible with constitutional rights of the Security Council and work alongside it."

France felt that "amendments to the Charter are not a solution—not the only one at any rate—of the problems we have to face."

In a forthright warning to delegates of the situation facing U.N.O., M. Bidault said: "The French Delegation deems it futile and dangerous to conceal the magnitude and seriousness of the crisis which has matured for some time.

"Means of finding a meeting ground for the two main statements of Mr. George Marshall and M. Andrei Vyshinsky which the Assembly has heard, are meagre. It is but honest to say that one does not see how they can be reconciled."

Greece: This was precisely a case where the United Nations had a duty to act and to propose a solution. He favoured the retention of investigating bodies.

INVASION OF EGYPT

Hassan Pasha, the Egyptian Delegate, said: "World opinion which tolerated the forceful invasion and occupation of Egypt 65 years ago has long ceased to prevail."

Referring to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, Hassan Pasha said "We could not ignore the resentment among the Egyptian people created by the presence of foreign troops on our soil. We insisted on our natural right to be masters in our own home.

"We could not sit supinely by and allow the dispute to fester. We took the course dictated by the Charter and appealed to the Security Council.

"I regret to report the Security Council has been unable to settle the dispute."

GRAVE DISILLUSIONMENT.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand in one of the most vehement attacks yet on the veto, declared that the Assembly "meets in the shadow of grave and widespread disillusionment."

He added: "This meeting might well prove the turning point in the effort to preserve the world from the horror of war."

Sir Carl supported the Marshall proposals to limit use of the veto, and thought the projected Interim General Assembly Committee might help the work of the United Nations."

Baron Costerhout Van Boetzelaer (Dutch Foreign Minister) expressed appeciation of the Marshall plan for aid to Europe and also of the Marshall proposals to limit use of the veto.

INDONESIAN QUESTION.

On Indonesia he said; "We are confidently but impatiently awaiting the report of the consular representatives in Batavia. We hope there will be no delay in drawing up their report".

ARMS SURRENDERED TO GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (A.P.I.): Some unlicensed arms, it is learnt, were surrendered to Mahatma Gandhi today. The arms included one twelve-bore single-barrelled gun, one revolver and few cartridges and four knives.

The arms were surrendered in response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal as well as the joint appeal issued by the local leaders.

The Police continued their search for arms and ammunition in the Paharganj area this morning. It is stated that they found in the debris of a house, which had been destroyed four live bombs two of which were eight inches in length and the other two were made of cocoanut shells.

Last night there was peace in Delhi —not a single case of looting or stabbing or shooting was reported at the Police headquarters in the Town Hall. New Delhi also returned a report of all quiet.

A few incidents of stabbing and arson took place today in different parts of the city, says a press note issued by the District Magistrate this evening.

The press note adds that since September 11 50,000 refugees have left for Pakistan.

Fewer incidents have been reported from the Punjab than in the last few days, according to a military spokesman. Refugee columns, however, were still harassed by armed gangs on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. Casualties have been comparatively few. Indian army escorts continue to take prompt action to save the lives and property of the refugees in their charge.

20,000 A DAY!

A message dated yesterday afternoon says that a refugee column had completed the crossing of the Ravi bridge at Dera Baba Nanak and a convoy has begun crossing in the opposite direction. About 30,000 from Gurdaspur and 15,000 from Paniar (four miles north-east of Gurdaspur) have started from Dera Baba Nanak. Both these camps are now clear.

Yesterday the convoy which moved down the upper Bari Doab Canal Road reached Pakistan safely. It is intended that another column will be moved from Kilchian to Amritsar today. It is hoped to maintain a steady movement of 20,000 or more a day.

About eight and a half lakhs refugees have been transported by the Eastern Punjab Railway from August 15 to date, according to the headquarters of the railway here. One hundred and forty thousand persons were transported during the last two days.

153 Killed In U. P. Dist.

BAREILLY, Sept. 20 (API): 153 persons are reported to have been killed and 83 injured in a communal riot yesterday in Pilkhana, District Bulandshahar (United Provinces). According to a message received here. Several houses were looted and burnt. Troops rushed to the scene and brought the situation under control.

Bombay Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 20, (API): No incident has been reported in Bombay on Saturday. it is officially stated tonight.

COLLECTIVE FINES

Collective fines have been levied on the inhabitants of the following localities as shown below, in connection with the disturbances in Bombay:

Rs. 4,280 on 16 shops and 94 tenements from a group of two buildings from Suparibaug Road, Kalachowki and Rs. 860 on one hotel, 4 shops and 18 tenements from a group of two buildings from DeLisle Road.

Rs. 3,590/- on one hotel, 15 shops and 38 tenements from a group of two buildings from Parel Road, Kalachowki; Rs. 1,570/- on nine shops and 11 tenements from a group of two buildings from New Market area Lalbaug Kalachowki and Rs. 4,310/- on one hotel, 16 shops and 88 tenements from Tejukaya Mansion No. 1 Supariabag Road. Kalachowki.

UNLICENSED ARMS RECOVERED FROM BR. OFFICIALS

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): Two high ranking British Military officers have been arrested today in Jubbulpore following a surprise search of their residences and reported recovery of several unlicensed firearms and a large quantity of ammunition.

The arrested officers were to leave for Pakistan shortly.

INDORE FREEZES' ARMS

INDORE, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): As a security measure, all arms and ammunition in possession of the local dealers have been frozen by the State Government and kept in the custody of the police.

The well-known film actor-director Barua *(third from left)* with Jamuna *(second from left)* and Rekha, rehearsing in the BBC studios with the producer Mr. Kamal Bose.

WORLD PROGRESS THROUGH CULTURAL FELLOWSHIP

Swami Avyaktananda On Potentialities Of India's Spiritual Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The greatest problems facing India and the world can only be solved on the cultural level. Politics as we know it has failed; economics as we know it has also failed until and unless there is moral and spiritual regeneration, there is little box of a happy, prosperous and peaceful world declared Swami Avyaktananda, leader of the Indo-British goodwill and cultural Mission, speaking at a reception arranged by the Progressive Group, Bombay this evening.

"A PASSING PHASE"

He said that Indians need not be much afraid of the present communal riots, which was only a passing phase in her transition period. "There is a suppressed fire in Europe more dangerous than this outburst. Only the East is capable of setting an example of a peaceful world by its great spiritual and moral principles."

He continued: "Mutual exchange of ideas between India and outside world will create a progressive Indian mind not a Hindu, Christian or Parsi mind, but one which will comprehend all the great constructive ideas of the East, the great principles of Hinduism, Christianity, Budhism etc.; a mind which will assimilate all the ideas of a new society which will solve the problems facing the country."

CASTE & CLASS HANDICAPS

The Swami said that the greatest problem facing India was caste while that of the world was class and the issue was whether this was going to be solved by physical force or by moral, and spiritual force. If they recognised the spiritual divinity in man, this could be solved and herein lay India's greatest contribution.

"I visualise a classless and casteless society coming into being in India and if that society grow with mutual understanding and spiritual appeal that will be the grandest day in India. I visualise a society in which manual labour will be equally shared and there will be neither exploitation of man or animal". he observed.

"INDIANISED" ENGLISH PEOPLE

The Swami said that the Mission had come to India to get a true idea of India's life in its many aspects and on return they would transmit them to the British people. Many English people who had direct or indirect connection with India had unconsciously become "Indianised."

Miss Vyuyan Jenkins, another member of the Mission said that there could be no progress in the world without cultural fellowship. They had come to India with great sympathy and understanding. They were eager to see India's problems in their full and true colour and were keenly interested how they were being solved. She characterised the scrappy writings of foreigners on India as a "false move" and assured that the Mission would give Britain a true and complete picture of this great country.

Mr. Robert Horniman also addressed the meeting.

Miss Sylla Spencer proposed a vote of thanks.

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL CYCLOTRON

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, (U.P.A.): Construction began yesterday on the world's most powerful cyclotron to be used for cancer and atomic research.

Construction of the cyclotron is the first step in a dol. 12,000,000-programme for nuclear research at the University of Chicago where the first chain reaction was set off in the early stages of the development of the atom bomb.

The cyclotron will be used principally for medical research with particular attention to the effects of iron beams on deep-seated cancerous growths.

Ceylon Must Have Interim National Govt.

COLOMBO, Sept. 20, (Reuter): The formation of a strong Interim National Government as a preliminary to the attainment of independence should be demanded by all right-thinking people in Ceylon, Mr. G. Ponnambalam, President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress suggested at a general election meeting in the Jaffna Peninsula.

A Constituent Assembly similar to those in India and Burma should be set up, he added.

He described speculation on the possibility of a Coalition between the Tamil Congress and the United National Party as "immature".

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 7, 2003.
Muslim: Zilkad 5, 1366.
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1317.
Sunrise 6-27 a.m., Sunset: 6-37 p.m.
Hightide: 04-12, 15-26 Lowtide: 09-46, 21-53.

To-day's Engagements

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. Y. Soman on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. K. Y. Bhatt on "Pitruyan" at 5 p. m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

NARAYAN GURU JAYANTI: Today at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Sir Jiwanji Modi Memorial Hall, Fort.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Marathi by Sri M. Bapu Saheb on "Karma YOGA" at 4.30 p.m. today.

YOUTHS' ART AND CULTURE CIRCLE: Members of the Circle announce a lecture on "Art and Artist in Cultural Life" by Sjt. V. S. Adurkar, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, at 5-30 p.m. today at Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A talk on 'Women's Education' by Miss N. A. Kalyani at 5 p. m. today, Sangham Premises. Miss A. K. Jayalakshmi presides.

"HINDI CLASSES: Under the auspices of Hindi Prachar Karyalaya, classes (Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid) for the new session will be started at Podar College, Matunga, from today (Sunday).

ARYA SAMAJ, GOPITALAO:— Dr. Asnanand Panjratan, Principal: Podar Medical College will address in a meeting at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao today.

KSHATRAKULOTPANNA MARATHA SAMAJ: Ceremony to felicitate Mr. Hari Dharmaji Chavan, today at 4-30 p.m. at K. M. Samajgraha. Dr. R. K. Shirodkar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ, SANTACRUZ:— Lecture by Swami Kalyan Dev Ji on 'Hindu Culture' at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

KHAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting for enrolling Home Guards today (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, when Shri M. K. Deshpande, will speak.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Pandit Kanhaiyalal Misra on "Duty of the Youth" at the Samaj Hall, Fort, to-day at 9 a. m.

F. S. U. are screening the Soviet film "MASQUERADE"— Produced by Stalin Prize Winner at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar today at 10 a.m. Tickets can be had from F. S. U. offices in advance or at the theatre.

SAHITYA SANSAD: Annual function today (Sunday) at St. Xavier's School Hall, 4.30 p.m., Music and lecture by Sri Munshi.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: To mourn the sad demise of Prof. D. B. Naik of Wilson College, a condolence meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m., in Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Sjt. Morarjee Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, will be in the chair.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: Meeting at 6 p.m. today in the Podar College to protest against eviction of subtenants by landlords.

MILKMEN'S MEETING: Meeting of the elected members of the Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners' Co-operative Dairy Union today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Santa Cruz East Wankola Bungalow No. 4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY 21ST SEPT.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-00 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ambadas (Pakhwaj) 8-45 Rasmandal 9-00 Vinodini Dikshit (Vocal) 9-20 G. V. Pantvaidya 11.00 Film Hits. 11-45 Shakuntala (G) 12-15 p.m. Azambai (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12,55 Nivrittibuwa Sarnaik (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour. 4-20 Vinodini Dikshit (Vocal) 4-45 Samina Intiazali (Vocal) 5-00 Ambadas (Pakhvaj) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Clarionet Par Dhun 5-55 Locals 6.00 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Samina Intiazali (Vocal) 6-30 Abhang 6-45 Rasmandal 7.00 Sarnaik (Vocal) 7.30 C. V. Pantvaidya (Vocal) 8-00 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Raja-No-Divas (G) 9.00 p.m. News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10-00 Sym. Hour.

VARIATIONS
BOMBAY—II

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) 7.40 a.m. Instr. Melodies 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s) 8.00 p.m. Ras Mandal 8-15 p.m. Vinodini Dikshit (Vocal) 9-00 p.m Sarnaik (Vocal) 9-30 p.m. Samina Intiazali (Vocal) 10.00 C. V. Pantvaidya (Vocal) 10.30 Azambai.

What 'Refugees' Carry

BOMBAY, Friday.

'Refugees' who are pouring into the City, from Sind, it is learnt, are bringing with them all sorts of household articles, including chickens, parrots and gramophones. A 'refugee' brought along with him about 1,700 baggages yesterday!

Closing Of Vehicular Traffic On Sept. 22 And 29

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has closed certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulated vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hills to the Fort and 'vice versa' on Sept. 22 and 29, on account of the immersion of Ganpatis. The public proceeding to or from the north of the Island have, therefore, been advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mahomedalli Road and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

Similarly, the public have been advised against using Marine Drive between the hours of 3-30 p.m. and 9 p.m. on those days, as the road will be closed to traffic during that period.

Bombay Govt. Urged To Revise Pay Scales

BOMBAY, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Bombay Government Staff Federation has adopted a resolution urging the Government to revise the pay scales and to absorb the temporary staff. The resolution also urges the Government to recognize the Federation and implement the assurances given by them in their Press Communique of August 4th.

Economic Boycott Of Junagadh Urged

BOMBAY, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): The Kathiawar Political Conference and the Kathiawar Praja Mandal (Bombay) have declared an economic boycott of Junagadh because of that State's decision to join Pakistan, according to a statement issued by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Junagadh Committee, Bombay.

Mr. Gandhi appeals to Hindu as well as Muslim merchants of Kathiawar, Bombay and other places to wholeheartedly support the boycott "in the just cause of the people of Junagadh".

H.M.'. DOCKYARD WORKERS' UNION CALLS OFF STRIKE

The Strike Committee of the Union announce that the strike has been called off; the workers will resume work from Monday.

At its meeting held yesterday the Committee came to the decision in view of the critical position of the strike. The Committee congratulated the workers for their heroic fight for 61 days. The Committee exhorted the workers to defend their unity.

AZAD SEVA DAL

Urgent meeting of the Executive Committee today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Badamwadi, 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

Exhibition of Paintings by Rathin Moitra at the Bombay Art Society's Salon, to be opened by Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, the Mayor of Bombay at 6 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

RECEPTION TO INDO-BRITISH GOODWILL AND CULTURAL MISSION

Swami Sambuddanand writes:— Under the auspices of several institutions a meeting to welcome the Indo-British Goodwill and Cultural Mission representing different faiths and societies of London, on their arrival in Bombay, will be held on Tuesday at 6 p.m. B.B.R.A. Societies' Hall, Town Hall, (1st Floor, South Wing) Fort. Mrs. Sophia Wadia will preside. Sir R. P. Masani, and other speakers will address the meeting.

A.-I. RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary of the A.-I. Railwaymen's Federation announce that the General Council of the Federation will meet in Bombay on Sept. 30 instead of at Nagpur.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till the morning of 22-9-47: Rainfall may be widespread in the Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak, Desh, south Mawal and in the Hyderabad State. Scattered showers are also likely in Gujarat, south Gohelwad, north Mawal and Khandesh. Isolated moderate to heavy falls are likely in western Telungana and the Hyderabad Karnatak.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days: Rainfall may decrease in the Hyderabad State, Gujarat and south Kathiawar.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Sidelights—At Home And Abroad

BY "SARDI"

SCREENING SHAKESPEARE

The vogue for bringing Shakespeare to the screen seems to be in full swing, the cause for this being, no doubt, the singular success of Lawrence Olivier's Henry V which has won acclaim everywhere. When reviewing that production during its local run, I recall observing "there at last is a film of a Shakespearian play that does justice to the original."

OLIVIER took the bold step of introducing in this film an innovation in motion picture technique, by showing the preliminary parts of the play being enacted on the stage of an Elizabethan theatre. With the invasion of France by Henry V, the stage faded away and the ensuing scenes occupied the entire panorama of the screen, till the last scene once again reverted to the stage.

The greatest scene in this celluloid masterpiece was that in which Henry visited his men in the camp by night, and at dawn, on the eve of Agincourt, knelt down to besiege God to steel the hearts of his soldiers. Besides playing the name role himself Olivier had had the good sense to pick for his cast some of the finest artistes of the West End stage such as ERNEST THESIGER and LESLIE BANKS.

OLIVIER'S HAMLET

For his Two Cities production of HAMLET, Olivier has selected JEAN SIMMONS to play Ophelia, as I told you some time ago. Whether it was wise of him to have chosen a newcomer for such an exacting role, the film alone will prove. Personally, I feel that a maturer artiste should have been chosen. Hamlet's mother, the Queen of Denmark, is being played by EILEEN HERLIE who has been recently winning laurels for herself in London with her role of the queen in the French playwright JEAN COCTEAU'S "The Eagle Has Two Heads."

FELIX AYLMER, a character actor familiar with Shakespeare, has, happily, been cast as Polonius. Let us hope that he will not make of the dotard a fool aware of his folly, but rather a fool despite himself. When GEORGE HOWE played the role in the former vein, in Gielgud's Hamlet production staged at the local Excelsior, I felt that his manner of rendering the role was a misinterpretation that deprived the part of its unconscious humour and made Polonius look like a clown who was aware of being the butt of his creator's jokes.

ORSON WELLES AS MACBETH

Now comes the news that ORSON WELLES has completed the filming of MACBETH, a Charles K. Feldman Group—Mercury production.

Welles, who has both produced and directed the picture, plays the name role himself with JEANETTE NOLAN as Lady Macbeth and a cast which includes ALAN NAPIER as the Frier, RODDY MACDOWELL as Malcolm, EDGAR BARRIER as Bango and ERSKINE SANFORD as Duncan.

"Macbeth" was filmed in the short space of no more than twenty-one working days! The principal players first staged the play in Salt Lake City for a week. They then rehearsed intensively at the Republic Studios for three weeks, after which the film went on the sets. Several crews of technicians are reported to have been kept busy simultaneously, so that when one scene would be completed on one set another could be shot immediately after, on a second set.

NARGIS AS JULIET

Famous Pictures' Hindi version of ROMEO AND JULIET, of whose release there is but little news, will arouse much curiosity and certainly some controversy. NARGIS plays the role of Juliet to SAPRU'S Romeo.

Here is an interesting experiment on the part of our producers in handling foreign drama. The only other such production one can recall, is KHOON-KA-KHOON, an Indian version of "Hamlet", made years ago by SOHRAB MODI, with himself as the melancholy Prince and NASEEM making her film debut as his ill-fated love.

Sohrab Modi, being a stage veteran who had tried his histrionics in Shakespearian roles, made no mean job of that film. What awaits us in Famous Pictures' offering?

ONE ON WELLES

Here is an amusing story told of Orson Welles. In the thirties, when this erratic genius was fighting his way up the dramatic ladder, he discovered, on opening a show in a small town, that it had drawn but eight persons. Nothing daunted, Welles went to the proscenium and announced: "Ladies and Gentleman, I am Orson Welles—actor, writer producer, magician, director, artist, sculptor and musician. Isn't it a pity there are so many of me and so few of you?"

That's all till next week rolls around.

League Chief Stresses On Loyalty To State

BOMBAY, Friday.

Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, M.L.A., J.P., President of the Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement:—

"As the Government of Pakistan was getting news of the reported difficulties experienced by the Pakistan staff and Muslim evacuees in obtaining passages from the shipping companies from Bombay to Karachi, they have asked me to help the evacuees in the matter of obtaining passages from the shipping companies. This does not mean that either the Pakistan Government or the Provincial League is in favour of evacuation or indirectly wants to encourage it. It is just the other way. I have been in constant touch with the highest authorities of the Province, including the Premier and the Home Member, and I am satisfied that they are taking all possible precautions to see that law and order is not disturbed, and peace maintained in the city of Bombay and the Province.

"In the end, I appeal to my Muslim brethren to remember that as the citizens of India, and which position they have chosen of their free will, that they owe allegiance and loyalty to their State—the Dominion of India, and as loyal citizens of the State to help the authorities in maintaining peace and order".

MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About two thousand workers belonging to six different mills of the city went on a stay-in strike on Saturday morning as a protest against the alleged incorrect assessments of arrears of wages.

ELECTRIC METERS STOLEN

Two electric meters disappeared from a building in Middle Colaba recently, and the Police suspect that this offence was committed by a young Hindu, aged about 25, who made off with nine meters from a building at Gowalia Tank Road about three weeks ago after gaining entrance to the building on the pretext of being a B. E. S. T. & Co., employee. Thefts of this kind are likely to recur until the culprit is brought to book, and the public are cautioned to be careful.—"Police News"

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the city coroner on Victor Ivanovich, a 26-year-old Russian working on S. S. Ushakav now lying in a city dock.

It was stated before the Coroner that while pulling a rope along with two others, Victor Ivanovich lost his balance and had fallen from the captain's bridge on the saloon dock. He sustained serious injuries to which he ultimately succumbed.

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Primary Education In Bombay

Provincial Government's Move To Make It Compulsory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to provide for compulsory primary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Province of Bombay is published in the Bombay Government Gazette of last Wednesday.

Government have decided, says the Bill, that compulsory education upto primary fourth standards should be introduced throughout the Province within a period of about 10 years. It is necessary that this great educational expansion is carried on efficiently and that there is coordination and uniformity of method in the process of expansion. Government also realises that it will have to bear a considerably larger share of expenditure on primary education in the rural areas and in the areas of the smaller municipalities.

AMENDMENT OF 1938 ACT

The working of the existing Primary Education Act as amended in 1938 has also brought to notice some drawbacks which it is necessary to remove.

According to the scheme of the present Bill Government proposes to bear, in respect of the district school board, all the necessary expenditure for primary education excepting certain fixed contributions from the district local board and the non-authorised i.e., smaller municipalities represented on the district school boards. Correspondingly the district local board and such municipalities have been assigned the only duty of electing members on the district school board and will otherwise have no other functions to perform in the field of primary education. Duties and functions under the Act are entrusted to the district school boards.

JAMNADAS MEHTA SHOUTED DOWN

Kolhapur Students Resent His Remarks On Congress Leaders

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Member of the Bombay Corporation, who is on a visit to Kolhapur, was booed down this evening by students of the Rajaram College whom he was addressing on the present political situation.

Mr. Mehta criticised the present Indian Ministry and other Congress leaders as "inefficient, who while unable to control the riots are thinking in terms of internationalism and summoning inter-Asian and other conferences".

A section of the students at this stage shouted: "withdraw your remarks" and "sit down".

Mr. Mehta said he could not be shaken by such "hooliganism" and ended his speech abruptly.

Suhrawardy Leaves For Lahore

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the former Premier of Bengal, left for Lahore by air today. He is expected to return to Delhi within a week.

NEHRU FLIES OVER HIMALAYAS

NEW DELHI, September 20. (API): Flying over the cloud-swept snow-clad Himalayas which he loves so much, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, today had a 90-minute "please cruise" over Hardwar and Badrinath, away from the din of the capital.

With Pandit Nehru were his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and four-year old grandson, Rajiv.

The flight was made in the "Sabena" the Belgian Air Transport Company's DC—6—The United States' latest four-engined 52-seater commercial aircraft—and was orginised by Prince De Ligne, the Belgian Ambassador, who arrived in the same earlier this week.

The passengers included Princess de Ligne and Miss De Ligne, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Mrs. Matthai, wife of Dr. John Matthai, Transport Minister, Mr. Lamping, Dutch Ambassador, and Mrs. Lamping, Lady Shone, wife of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, Mr. A. Hupperts, Belgian Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Krishna Prasad, Communications Secretary, Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Director-General of Civil Aviation, and representatives of the Indian National and Dalmia-Jain Airways.

Pakistan Refuses To Walk Into Smuts' Parlour

Startling Disclosures Of Proposed S. African "Goodwill Mission"

DURBAN, Sept 20 (UPI): The recent startling disclosures of Field-Marshal Smuts' plan to placate Pakistan by sending a goodwill mission there in order to persuade the Pakistan Government to oppose India's complaint against South Africa in the U.N.O. led to indignant Union-wide protests. The Indian leaders of Natal, Transvaal and Cape have joined in the condemnation of what took place at Irene giving birth to the idea of sending the so-called "goodwill mission" to Pakistan.

"The startling revelations made by the political correspondent of the "Passive Register' laid bare the real motives behind the political moves and activities of the "Kajee group", said Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress. "The Irene meeting" he added, "breaks all standing records of acts of disservice to our community. If the report of the meeting were to reach the ears of Mir Jaffar and Ami Chand, even they would turn green with envy in their graves. Let those few well-intentioned but politically blind followers of the Kajee group ponder over this move, for I have no doubt that even they were kept in the dark about the Smuts-Kajee meeting. There can be no doubt that the Dominion of Pakistan will not only ridicule this dishonourable manoeuvre but will feel greatly hurt and insulted that plans were being hatched behind its back to drag it into the mud and mire of dirty political leaders.

SINISTER MOVES EXPOSED

The political correspondent of the "Passive Register" has rendered a great service to the Indian community not so much in exposing the sinister moves but in bringing home to the people the great necessity of maintaining a united front behind the policies and leadership of the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses and the Joint Passive Resistance Councils. Whilst it will be our endeavour to expose and exterminate all moves calculated to damage the cause and interest of the people, it is our bounden duty to dedicate ourselves to the task of carrying on the great struggle against racial discrimination and for basic human rights."

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said: "I have read the statement of the political correspondent of the Indian National weekly, "Passive Resister" exposing Mr. Kajee's latest attempt to stab in the back the Indian peoples' struggle for liberation with humiliation and disgust as Field-Marshal Smuts and his Government failing to break the back of the struggle by tacitly allowing hooliganism by misguided White elements, by the boycott movement of Transvaal and harsh sentences and still harsher treatment in gaol, hoped to use certain disgruntled elements in our community to divide the Indian people here and influence the Government of India. Having failed again, Field-Marshal Smuts now hopes to take advantage of the post-freedom crisis in India to divide the Dominions by means of this manoeuvre. Fortunately the leaders of both Dominions have unstinted support and promised to do everything in their power to bring to book the black record of the Union Government against their countrymen."

ARAB LEAGUE TO RESIST PARTITION OF PALESTINE

Political Committee Warns U. N. Commission Against Enforcement Of Majority Report

BEIRUT, Sept. 20, (Reuter): The Arab League Political Committee is determined to resist "by all effective means enforcement of the recommendations for the partition of Palestine made in the Majority Report of the United Nations Special Commission, said a Communique issued today at the end of a Session of the Committee's Conference.

The Communique, read by Riad El Solh, Prime Minister of the Lebanon, who had presided at the Session, added: "in self-defence Arabs will wage relentless war backed by Arab contributions in men, money and arms."

The Committee believed the recommendations were a "flagrant violation of Arab natural rights and of pledges, as well as of the basic principles of United Nations", the Communique declared, adding that it also believed the recommendations endangered Palestine's security and peace.

Arabs would resist enforcement "by all effective means," as they had already warned the United Nations Commission, should any action be taken against "the integrity and independence of Palestine.

Such Arab action could not be regarded as lawless, the Communique said, "since they knew that Zionists often relied on moral and material help from Foreign Governments in spite of Arab appeals to disarm Jews and stop tyranny".

The Committee therefore called on every Arab to realise the "grave situation" and extend "all possible help and sacrifice demanded for the salvation of Palestine."

Princess Of Berar Leaves For Paris

KARACHI, Sept. 20, (API): Her Highness the Princess of Berar, accompanied by her personal staff, passed through Karachi on her way to Paris today to attend the International Women's Conference opening on September 28.

The princess is the only delegate to the conference from Hyderabad Deccan.

Wheat At Rs. 5 Per Maund

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 18: Wheat which is in short supply today in many parts of India, is being freely sold here in Karachi at Rs. 5 per maund of 82 lbs. i.e. at half the controlled rate. This is the direct result of the migration from Karachi and Sind of people who are selling away their stocks of one or two months' rations.

A representation has been made to the Civil Supplies Department to issue an order immediately to all the ration shopkeepers to take back rationed articles at controlled rates but no orders have yet been passed.

Thus the rate of wheat today in Karachi is probably the cheapest not only all over India and Pakistan but all over the world!

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19 (Reuter): Russian guards were reported here today to have left the wreck of the 18.000-ton former German liner "Gneisenau" and to have released the Danish salvage crew.

Colour Prejudice In England

Indian Students Face Difficulties

LONDON, Sept. 20, (UPI): The Indian students in Glasgow have often been victims of colour prejudice as many landladies refuse to take them as boarders and not infrequently demand unreasonably high payments when they condescend to accept them. They are also prevented from dancing at the Plaza which is a public dance hall.

Prabir Roy, a student of chemical engineering in the Glasgow University, told the United Press of India that the Indian students suffered from a good deal of inequities and indignities. He also mentioned the difficulties that the Indian students faced in the matter of practical training. Their studies here, he said, were mostly limited to theoretical and research work though most of them would prefer practical "knowledge" side of their study. Ranjan Bannerjee, a student of fuel technology, who was most anxious for practical training had been engaged for only theoretical work at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, for one year and in spite of his best efforts could not get any opportunity for any practical training.

Prabir Roy further stated that colour prejudice was more noticeable in Liverpool and Edinburg than Glasgow.

The student community feels that the Government of India should look into the matter vigorously.

PLIGHT OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Revenue Affected By Partition Of Bengal Says Vice-Chancellor

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20, (API): Recent political changes in India, including the partition of Bengal, involved a loss of ten lakhs of rupees in the annual revenue of Calcutta University, said the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, addressing the Senate of the University today.

"Unless our income is augmented, it will be impossible to carry on the administration of the university," added the Vice-Chancellor. "Universities in other provinces are progressing under the protective wings of the Centre or under auspicious financial resources of the provinces concerned. The university of Calcutta has not been able to advance for a variety of reasons, not the least of them being the attitude taken up by the Muslim League Ministry in this province for about eight years."

The new political set-up in India had dissected the university, said the Vice-Chancellor. Two-thirds of the high schools and half the colleges within its jurisdiction had been transferred to the new universities and institutions in East Bengal and Assam. The changes had taken place without any discussion with the university of Calcutta. Neither the Government of East Bengal nor the Government of Assam had chosen to discuss the question with the university. He proposed a joint conference of the two Governments and the two universities in Bengal — for making smooth, if possible the transitional stage.

SOCIALIST PLANNED ECONOMY ONLY WAY

LONDON, Sept. 19 (I.P.A.): The All-India Trade Union Congress Vice-President Mr. Jogalekar is back here from Stockholm after attending the Metal Trades Industrial Committee's meeting which was in session there from the 2nd until the 13th of September.

The Committee met to draw up recommendations for the July Session of the I.L.O. at San Francisco next year. The Iron and Steel Committee also met separately during the same period for the same purpose. Mr. Jogalekar told the I.P.A. that the Metal Trade Committee was attended by 130 representatives including two from India.

The Committee considered three important questions: (1) World post-war rehabilitation, (2) Minimum wage security for workers, (3) High level production and employment security.

Resolutions embodying these principles were adopted after heated debates. Mr. Jogalekar in his speech dealt with the designs to dominate the world from American capitalists from Finland to the Far Eastern Asia. The Anglo-American capitalists, he said, were preventing development of backward countries like India but were building up world capitalism for the next World War. Post-war rehabilitation could only result from socialist planned economy and not from individual enterprise.

Mr. Jogalekar also told the I.P.A. that the I.L.O. July Session would consider ways and means for implementing the I.L.O. Conventions in different countries, and would give attention to the freedom of association and wage security for workers. During their stay in Sweden the Indian Delegation received warm welcome from Swedish workers and were taken round big factories like those of A.S.E.A., namely, Associated Swedish Engineering Combine. Mr. Jogalekar stated that he will tour France, Czechoslovakia and Ireland before returning to India in the second week of October.

De Valera To Attend Paris Economic Conference

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Reuter): Mr. De Valera, the Eirean Prime Minister, who yesterday had preliminary trade talks with Mr. Clement Attlee and other Ministers at 10, Downing Street, left Northolt for Paris, where he will attend the concluding Plenary Session of the European Economic Conference on the Marshall-Aid-Europe Plan

MADRAS, Sept. 19 (API): The Government have enhanced the rate of landing and shipping fees for the port of Mangalore by fifty per cent, from October 20 for a period of one year.

INDO-BR. GOODWILL AND CULTURAL MISSION

Reception By Bombay Humanitarian League

A reception in honour of the members of the Indo-British Goodwill and Cultural Mission was arranged at the Hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League on Saturday afternoon. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri presided.

Rao Bahadur J. N. Mankar, Secretary of the League welcoming the Mission, in brief, gave the history of the Bombay Humanitarian League. He said the League was actively working for the protection of animals and also educating public opinion regarding the advantages of the vegetarian diet from the point of view of health, economy and mercy.

Swami Avyaktananda, Leader of the Mission replying said that only by universal brotherhood love, peace and prosperity could be brought in the disturbed world of to-day. Every religion in the world taught universal brotherhood and therefore it was the duty of every human being to propagate it. Two other members of the Mission also spoke.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 20, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June, 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 20th Sept. 1947:—

Ahmedabad 91 77 0 21.0 minus 6.5, Ahmednagar 88 71 0.3 12.7 minus 3.7, Allahabad 93 77 T 32.5 minus 0.9, Bangalore 77 67 T 22.9 plus 6.9, Baroda 88 77 T 14.9 —, Belgaum 81 67 0 32.9 P minus 4.9, Benares 93 79 0 23.0 minus 10.4, Bhuj 91 71 0 9.1 minus 3.0, BOMBAY 88 77 0.2 50.5 minus 14.3, Calcutta 91 79 0 52.8 plus 8.8, Colombo 83 78 0 29.7 plus 8.7, Delhi 89 76 0 11.3 minus 9.8, Gulbarga 82 73 0.1 24.7 plus 4.1, Karachi 85 79 0 6.3 plus 0.3, Madras 90 77 0 12.8 minus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 72 61 0.1 177.7 minus 66.9, Mangalore 78 71 0.2 114.5 plus 7.3, Marmagao 82 75 0 103.3 plus 17.6, Nagpur 88 73 0.1 35.7 —, Patna 91 80 0 35.9 minus 2.1, Poona 87 71 0 16.7 minus 1.1, Rajkot 87 74 0 13.2 minus 9.3, Sholapur 86 71 T 21.6 plus 3.4, Surat 87 77 0 19.8 minus 18.4, Trivandrum 85 73 0 38.8 plus 10.1,

Widespread Rain In Malabar

POONA, Sept. 20, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, Sept. 20.

A shallow low pressure area exists in the East Central Arabian Sea off the North Konkan. Rainfall has been widespread in East Central India, the West Central Provinces and South Hyderabad and local in Assam, the United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few showers have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Rajputana, South East Madras and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 21ST EVENING: Thunder-rain will be widespread in South Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the North Konkan and local in Malabar, Mysore, South-East Madras, South Bengal, Central India and the West Central Provinces. A few thundershowers are likely in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, North Bengal, Assam and the North Madras Coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Isolated falls of heavy rain are likely along the South Konkan within the next 36 hours.

Truman Back From Brazil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, (Reuter): President Truman returned to the White House early today after his 20-day trip to Brazil.

He ordered immediately the White House staff to confer with him on business which had accumulated in his absence.

Industrial Planning A Provincial Responsibility

MADRAS, Sept. 20, (API): The need for entrusting the Provincial Administration with the responsibility of industrialisation and industrial planning is stressed in the Interim Report submitted by the Industrial Planning Committee constituted by the Madras Government.

The Committee recommends the setting up of six Regional Boards of industries and the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation.

Representatives of the various provincial, State and Central Food Administrations met on Saturday morning in the Committee room of the Secretariat to discuss the "grim" food situation in India. Above is a photo taken on the occasion.

Adjudication Machinery Should Not Be Delaying Device

Tamil Nad I. N. T. U. C. Urges Govt. To Explain Labour Policy

MADURA, Sept. 19 (A.P.I.): The Provincial Committee of the Tamil Nad branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which met here yesterday, has urged the Government of Madras to state its labour policy in definite terms at once and to see to it that the courts of inquiry and adjudication machinery do not turn out to be mere delaying devices to the growing discontent of labour.

The Government, says the Committee should set a definite time limit for implementing the adjudication awards and not allow employers to circumvent the recommendations by either retrenchment of hands or other devices familiar to them. The Government should appoint a panel of advisers to the Labour Minister so that timely and effective action may be taken to prevent, or minimise, disputes as far as possible.

The meeting of the Committee, over which Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu presided, was attended by Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.C., Mr. P.M. Sherif, Mr. G. Ramanujam, organiser of the I.N.T.U.C. in South India and others.

After reviewing the labour situation in the province subsequent to the formation of the Tamil Nad branch, the Committee passed a number of resolutions.

The Committee expressed its rejoicings at the attainment of the country's political independence and appealed to labour to rally round the I.N.T.U.C. and strengthen it as the single central organisation of labour in the country to enable it to strive for making this independence blossom into economic independence of the masses with social justice for all. The Committee expressed its full sympathy for the people of Mysore and Hyderabad states in their heroic struggle and counselled them to strictly confine their activities to the non-violent lines.

The Committee viewed with grave concern the food famine in the province and suggested nationalisation of produce and extension of rationing even to landowners and workers on the land to make procurement a cent per cent success and abolition of hoarding, corruption and bribery that have become rampant of late. The Committee also suggested rationing of manure, controlled crop cultivation and Government supply of seeds with a vigilance squad of non-officials having adequate powers to supervise and check misuse.

The Committee considered the recent move by the labour section of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee to start an affiliating body for the labour organisations in the province under the name on the Tamil Nad Workers Congress as an extremely unfortunate, hasty and ill-conceived step. This would create confusion among Congressmen at the same time strengthen the hands of interested parties trying to exploit labour discontent for their party ends.

The Committee, therefore, decided to submit a memorandum to the general secretary of the A.I.C.C. during his present visit to Madras and request him to place the matter before the forthcoming session of the Congress Working Committee and lay down a definite policy in his respect.

LAW'S CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

Last Bastions Not Fallen Yet, Says Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

"I think it would be misleading boastfully to declare that by passing "Harijan Temple Entry Bill" the last bastion against untouchability has fallen. There are many more such disgraceful bastions that will survive inspite of the Bill; according to the title of this new measure, it would affect only temples and places of religious worship, and not any other non-religious social or communal institutions. At least that is the impression on reading the press reports about the proceedings. Unfortunately even such important measures are not circulated to the Bar Associations to enable the members to make a study of them in advance and submit reasonable suggestions.

The position is further clarified by the Premier's speech who stated that "this will apply to bathing in any holy tank, river or well, and the penalty will only be for not allowing the use of Holy Places." Does that mean that this untenable and sinful ban and prohibition will continue with impunity in all non-holy and non-religious tanks, wells and bathing places?

Will the Harijans in the villages, inspite of this Act, still have to go miles from their villages, because their village wells in or near the villages are still preserved for the class Hindus only?

DARK BLOT

But, why go to the distant villages. Is there not a dark blot in our city, that disfigures, not architecturally but socially, one of the beauty spots of Bombay, the aristocratic, luxurious Mafatlal Swimming Bath at Chowpatty fore-shore, whose opening ceremony was performed by the Sardar? We should like to know, as a result of this new measure, whether the trustees and the managers of that institution can be prosecuted for banning and prohibiting the Harijans from 'polluting the sacred waters reserved for the class Hindus'.

The wealthy reserved class members will engage the most expensive lawyers to argue that the said swimming bath is not a 'holy tank' or a religious bathing place, and hence they can indulge with impunity in the unholy pastime of reserved swimming pools for class Hindus only.

Again, will this measure solve the old controversy like common drinking pots in public schools and such other public institutions —a class Hindu privilege — that had raised a storm in our city some years ago?

But the most intricate point may arise when it will have to be considered whether the jurisdiction of this Act will extend to the dead also or its operation will be restricted only to the living. This nice legal point may also be raised if the Trustee of the Queens Road Sonapur and other such burial places or crematoria—again reserved for high class Hindus—are prosecuted for discriminating even against the dead Harijans and not allowing their bodies to be cremated or buried in such Sonapurs. Thus, the Act has left many loop-holes and, as stated above many such bastions against untouchability are not affected or pulled down and a bolder and broader measure will be necessary in order to knock down once for all the last bastions against untouchability.

FOOD OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE

Situation Will Be "Grimmest" Till End Of November, Says Gupta

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The food situation in India with particular reference to the needs of various Provinces and States during October was considered in Bombay to-day at a conference of the Officials of the Food Departments of the Central, Provincial and the States Governments. Mr. R. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Director-General of Food, presided.

Surveying the situation, Mr. Gupta observed that the country was now embarking upon "a period during which the food situation would be the grimmest." The new Kharif crops, he said, were not likely to come into the markets until the end of November, and internal procurement would yield very little during the next six weeks. The partition of the country and the riots in the Punjab had immediately deprived India of about 65,000 tons of foodgrains. The total imports anticipated in October were only about 240,000 tons comprising 90,000 tons of wheat, 42,000 tons of wheat flour, 52,000 tons of rice and 54,000 tons of coarse grains.

The discussions revealed that owing to the late rains in certain areas coupled with recent floods in the nine districts of the United Provinces, the prospects of the Kharif crops were only about 85 per cent of the normal. The proposals of the Central Government for allocation of the availability were then examined with reference to the latest available information about stocks and requirements as explained by the representatives. These proposals will be finalised shortly in the light of the discussions held to-day.

4,750 Tons Of Burma Rice For Chittagong

RANGOON, Sept. 19 (Reuter): The Burmese Government has decided to export 4,750 tons of rice to Chittagong in the Eastern strip of Pakistan on "humanitarian grounds to stave off the famine which confronts over 100,000 people in the flooded areas there," according to press note issued here to-day.

Fresh Security From Madras Press

MADRAS, Sept. 20, (API): The Madras Labour Union Press has been called upon to furnish a Security of Rs. 1,000/- under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, 1931 on or before September 25. It is understood that the demand has been made by the Government in connection with the printing of two pamphlets in the press during the recent Buckingham and Carnatic Mills strike.

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SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited for two posts of Junior Research Officers at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur (Calcutta) in the grade of Rs. 250-25-600. A higher initial salary may be given to specially qualified candidates. Minimum qualifications for the posts are: M.Sc. degree in Physics, Inorganic or Physical Chemistry, Geology or Ceramic Technology with at least three years' experience of work in an institution devoted to teaching of and/or research in Ceramic subjects. For one of the posts preference will be given to candidates having additional experience of testing and manufacture of refractory materials in a works. The posts are under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which is a non-government body and are temporary upto 28th February, 1948 in the first instance but with prospects of continuance. No other allowances except dearness (cost of living) allowance, which may undergo modification is permissible to the officers of the Council stationed at Calcutta. Applications in duplicate stating age, qualifications and present salary supported by certificates if any should reach the Officer-in-Charge, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta, not later than 16th October 1947. Candidates may be asked to come to Delhi or Calcutta for an interview at their own expense. They should also state whether in case of their failing to be selected for these posts they will be prepared to accept the post of Technical Assistants in the grade of Rs. 150-10-300 EB-20-400 5293

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RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (INDIA)
RAILWAY BOARD.
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL.
TENDER NO. 2/48-49

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1947 for the supply of 1,05,043 (one lakh five thousand and forty three only) special size sawn sal and/or pyinkado and teak sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) being the cost of tender documents, to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
EASTERN GROUP.
B. N. Railway House.
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 29th August, 1947.
5120

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDER for IMMEDIATE SALE to the highest tenderer by public opening of tenders.

Class	Stock No.	Description	Qty.	Condition	Reserve Price
17B	79-106150	Combination Set Complete consisting of Protractor head, centre head and combination square 12" blade.	5000	New	Rs. 12/- each

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Sales Manager, Tata Aircraft Ltd., Titaghur, by 7th October 1947, will be accepted.

Do not send your offers below the reserve price. The successful tenderers will be informed and deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned within 8 days.

Public opening of tenders at 10 a.m. on 7th October 1947. Stores must be removed within 15 days from the date of acceptance. They will be sold 'as is, where is'.

No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by 25 per cent. of the tender value. Cheques on scheduled banks alone will be accepted.

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed SA/49/I(17B) should be sent to the Sales Manager, in the Tender Form available in this office or at our Retail Shop, 102/1 Clive Street, Calcutta, on the payment of Re. 1/-.

For further particulars apply Sales Manager, Tata Aircraft Ltd. Titaghur, 24 Parganas, Bengal.

Telegram: "Tatacraft", Titaghur Air Depot. Phone: Cal. 3081-87.
5291

32-PAGE BOOKLET
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RANJIT'S
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LAST MUSICAL CONCERT
TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.
AT
SUNDERBAI HALL
Advance Booking:
AT SUNDERBAI HALL
Between 9 to 12 a.m. & 4 to 7 p.m.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1956	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	100	14	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	6	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	101	2	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable	100	8	0
3 p.c. 1986 Vo. X. W.	100	14	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	5	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	11	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	14	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	10	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	15	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	12	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947-50	100	8	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-57	105	14	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55	106	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	117	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS.			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	102	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	8	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	8	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	100	8	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	101	2	0
3 Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
6 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954	122	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. 1977	101	0	0
6 p.c. K. P. T.	122	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, September 20.

The Bullion Market was fairly steady with moderate business passing Forward Silver opened at Rs. 167/6 and improved at Rs. 167/9 under scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation and the market declined at Rs. 166/14 and steadied at Rs. 167/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 167/4. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110/2 and improved at Rs. 110/3, but reacted at Rs. 109/14 and steadied at Rs 110. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110/5 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73/14.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	167	0	0
Forward Silver	166	14	0
Ready Gold	110	5	0
Forward Gold	110	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY Sept. 20.

The Produce market was firm on heavy professional short covering and buying by option dealers.

GROUNDNUTS Khandesh ready Rs. 34/- Bold and Coromandal Rs. 33/- November, December Khandesh quality Rs. 28/14 and Bold Rs. 28/6. December January Bold Rs. 27/14. Oil October Rs. 19/- and November Rs. 18/-

CASTORSEEDS May delivery opened at Rs. 130/10 and advanced at Rs. 131/4 on general buying and covering. Ready Rs. 34/- Cawnpore Bold Rs. 32/- Oil first pressing Rs. 21/8 and commercial quality Rs. 20/-.

LINSEED Ready Rs. 31/12. September October Rs. 30/10 and February March Rs 27/- oil Rs 19/14.

Extensive option business daily, weekly and monthly is inducing extensive speculative mania in Castorseeds May which touched highest Rs. 131/10 and lowest Rs. 130/4 and closed at Rs. 130/15 today. Ready Groundnuts closed, Khandesh Rs. 34/4 and Bold Rs. 33/4. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs. 20, ready and October Rs. 19/4 while November was quoted at Rs. 17/14. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 18/10.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

Indian Central Cotton Comittee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of June.

(In bales of 400 lbs. net)

CONSUMPTION

British India During June 1947 203,153 During June 1946 230,609 since 1st September 1946 2,602,667 During the corresponding period last year. 3,303,717.

Indian States. During June 1947 49,351. During June 1946. 45,772 Since 1st September 1946. 491,363 During the corresponding period last year. 557,944.

Total India. During June 1947. 252,504. During June 1946. 276,381 Since 1st September 1946. 2,602,667 During the corresponding last year. 3,303,717.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUTT, Sept. 20.

Coiryarn Baypore 175/185 Quilandy 200/210 Gibre Garbled 145 Jagarbled 135 Cocoanuts Raw 130 Dry 190 Cocoa nutoil 485 Copra Office 335 Dilpasand 375 Madrasnottam 480 Pepper Wynaad 600 Country 585 Dryginger Chernad 285 Ernad 270 Coffee Rousta 95 Timber Pali 70 Junglewood 28/30 Vellapine 40/45 Benteak 46/47/8 Teak 80/90 Mangoplanks 3/8/4 Teak 15/17/8 Rosewood 15/12

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, September 20.

Today being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. The general sentiment was cheerful and Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1620 but later hardened at Rs. 1640 and steadied at Rs. 1630. Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 32/2 on approaching delivery period.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Closing Quotation at 2-30 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary X. D. 332; Tata Deferred X. D. 1635; Indian Iron 32-2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 25-4; Bombay Dyeing 1007-8; Central India 279-6; Gokak 303-2; Kohinoor X. D. 538-12; Simplex 221; Swadeshi 551-4; Tata Power 1710; Associated Cement 159-8; Belapur 258-2; Bombay Burma (Old) 455; Scindia 30-5; Central Bank 89-6; New India 71-4; Tata 2nd Pref. 152-2.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, September 20.

The local Cotton Market will close at 2 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

The market opened today at Rs. 463 for January delivery and improved at Rs. 464/4 on moderate buying. At this level there appeared some realising and the market reacted at Rs. 463/6. March was quoted at a premium of rupees six at Rs. 469/8.

It appears that professional operators are taking more interest and present prices being cheap there is more desire to buy. There is good demand for ready cotton and the market looks like hardening.

The market again advanced on a steady flow of buying orders and January was quoted at Rs. 464/12. The session concluded at 2 p. m. as under.

I. C. C. January	464-10-0
I. C. C. March	470-12-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1399 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
January	464-1/2	459-1/2	464
March	470	466-1/2	470

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Cotton opened very steady 17 to 5 points higher and buying orders based on fears of storm damage brought a comfortable extension of initial strength with prices at one time showing gains ranging to about 40 points. Prices then reacted for the remainder of the morning session with the advance attracting increased profit taking and some hedge offerings influenced by the easiness of the Chicago grain markets. Domestic mill consumption of 711,000 bales attracted only passing attention as the figure was around general expectations. Prices were around the opening levels at noon call. Prices further declined during the afternoon on liquidation principally in sympathy with weakness of grains and expected increased hedges. The market rallied later on covering based on years of possible extensive storm damage which brought prices back sharply from the day's low levels and enabled the market to close steady 11 points lower to 5 points higher. Sales were estimated at 185,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

October	32.02—01
October Highest	32.46+43
October Lowest	31.92—11
December	31.80—01
January	31.83—04
March	31.83—03
May	31.62—11
July	31.00—05
Middling Spot	32.56—

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Sept. 19.

September	2.61 asked
December	2.60-3/4 asked
March	2.61 asked
May	2.56-3/4 asked

LONDON BULLION
London, Sept. 19.

Silver Spot	42-7/8
Forward	42-1/8
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
London, Sept. 19.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B.	109/6 Sept/Oct.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 19.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	82-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	103-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	111-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	110
National Bank of India	34-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

U S Price of Foreign Silver	70-3/4 cents

PETER KANE'S GREAT COME-BACK

Wrests European Title From Theo Medina

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19, (Reuter): Peter Kane, Great Britain, continued one of the greatest "comebacks" of the boxing ring when he took the European Bantamweight title from Theo Medina, the French champion, at Belle Vue Stadium here tonight.

Kane's performance was very creditable. He batted for 12 rounds with a bad cut over his right eye which must have impaired his vision during most of the grueling 15 rounds.

It was a contest in which science was at a discount and heavy punching the order of the day. Quarter was neither given nor asked for, as the two men battled grimly round after round, often standing toe to toe in an orgy of punching.

Although there was little skill displayed, Kane fought a brainly fight. He wore down his remarkably fit opponent by constant punching at close range.

Medina possibly faster in the opening rounds was never given the opportunity to settle down he found the majority of his punches blocked by Kane's arms while the challenger would whip up short hooks with both hands to jolt the Frenchman's head from side to side. Most of the rounds were fought in this fashion.

Kane took many terrible blows but never once stopped carrying the fight to his opponent. How Medina withstood the merciless battering he received in the last four rounds remains a mystery.

INDIAN TEAM TO TRAVEL BY AIR IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, (U.P.A.): The Indian cricket team will travel by air on long journeys during its tour of Australia this season. The Australian Board of Control announced this at its meeting here.

India will be the first cricket team to travel by air in Australia.

Th Board's secretary, Mr. W. H. Jeanes, said he had not yet received any definite date for the Indians' arrival in Perth.

The Board also decided to cousider a tour of the West Indies early in 1949.

The following is the Indian XI's games scheduled:

OCTOBER 17-21, Western Australia at Perth; October 24-28, South Australia, at Alelaide; October 30-November3, Victoria at Melbourne.

NOVEMBER 7-11, N. S.W. at Sydney; November 14-18, Australian XI, at Sydney; November 21-25, Queenland, at Brisbane; November 28-December4, First Test, at Brisbane.

DECEMBER 6-8 Queenland Country, at Warwick, December 12-18, Second Test at Sydney December 20-22 Western Districts at Bathurst; December 27-29 Southern District at Canberra.

JANUARY 1-7, Third Test, at Melbourne; January 10-12, Tasmania, at Hobart; January 15-17, Tasmania, at Launceston; January 20-21, South Australia Country, at Mt. Gambier; January 23-29, Fourth Test at Alelaide January 31-February 1, Victoria Country at Mildure.

FEBRUARY 6 (played out), Fifth Test at Melbourne; February 14-16, Victoria Country at Geelong; February 20-24 Western Australia at Perth.

Mid-Week Racing Banned In New South Wales

SYDNEY (Reuter): New South Wales State Cabinet has decided to continue the ban on mid-week racing until January 1, 1949, and not to allow night trotting with betting.

The question of allowing night trots will be reconsidered early in 1949.

It is understood that Cabinet's decision was largely influenced by the Premier, Mr. McGirr who strongly urged continuance of the ban as long as possible because of the need to concentrate on the production of building materials.

A section of Cabinet felt that mid-week racing should be reintroduced as soon as possible, but Mr. McGirr strongly resisted this point of view and, it is understood favoured continuance of the ban until after 1950.

For some time racing interests, including horse racing, dog racing and night trotting have been actively pushing their claims among state politicians, including Ministers, for the reintroduction of mid-week racing and permission for night trotting with betting.

PUNTERS FARE DISASTROUSLY IN POONA RACES

Raj Doot And Grateful Dead-Heat In Gimcrack Stakes

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 20.

Odds-on favourites, Redbay and Hurry On failed to figure in the money in the important events today and with the failure of still more favourites in other events, punters fared disastrously.

Trainer Talib's connections clean swept the Bookies boards on three occasions when Fair Haven, Amar Kirti and Tomcat scored in their respective events but they failed to obtain any considerable price on the odds-on Hurry On whom the public blindly supported in the Gimcrack Stakes, and the good horse was also among the also rans.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Snehprabha won the Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup convincingly. In the race, the rage Philita placed fourth.

Kheemsingh bagged the day's distinction jointly with Talib while Pandu Khade had a good double through the medium of Maid Of Honour and Grateful, the latter winning for the first attempt in the colours of Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda.

Gwalior-owned Subhash broke through the tapes when attempting the start in the concluding event and riderless he finished the journey and was caught and taken back to the stable. After the race, there was a demonstration from a section of backers of the bolted horse who demanded the refund of their investments with a plea that tickets were purchased by them after the happening of the incident. The demonstrators were persuaded to leave the enclosure only after the interference of the police.

As I was hurrying to the station to catch the special train, I learnt that jockeys Kheemsingh and Nasiruddin Dar were before the Stewards facing the enquiry into their mounts in the Gimcrack Stakes.

Following are the results:—

THE GALWAY PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-8 Purtu S. 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-12 Sumer S. 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS GWALIOR 9-0 Deshmukh 3
Mr. K. S. Irani's PRIMA DONNA 7-11 Dasarathsingh 4

Not run: Zanzavat.

Won by: Neck, 4 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE GALWAY PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PALMY DAYS 8-4 Narayan S. 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's FRENCH PRIOR 8-10 Davis 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's PATE DE FOI 8-8 Roberts 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's RUBY 8-12 Dar .. 4

Not run: Scarface and Here's Luck.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 46 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14 Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 9-4 P Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJ NARTAKI 8-12 Roberts 2
Mr S Zito's BANSHEE 8-8 Eude .. 3
Mr Osman [illegible] PRINCESS PADMA 8-8 Narayan S 4

Not run: Raj Yogi and Toistar.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 18 and Rs. 27

Trainer: B R Patel

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Syed Amjad Ali and Mahomed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 8-3 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs. C J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 9-2 Sheikh .. 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's ARTISTIC 8-10 Davis 3
Mr Osman Chotani's POM POM II 8-2 Hanumansingh 4

Not run: Romeo, Kathiawar Mail, Comet, and Snehprabha.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 16

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE JOHN KENNY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr N D Bagree's PERIVALE 8-9 Davis 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 9-1 Roberts 2
Messrs. F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-11 Damodar 3
Mrs. Justice's REDBAY 9-7 Eude 4

All ran.

Won by: Head, 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 39 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14

Trainer: B L Shinde.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 7-13 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 7-12 Shanker 2
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's M. and B. 8-1 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-13 P Khade 4

Not run: Jo Hukum and Aziz.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Neck, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 68 and Rs. 30

Trainer: Major V M Lad.

THE GIMCRACK STAKES—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi's GRATEFUL 8-8 P Khade 1*
Maharaja of Kashmir's RAJ DOOT 9-4 Davis 1*
Mr Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 8-7 Virsingh 3
Messrs V G and G M Pittie's SAITA 8-7 B Khalil 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run: Tomcat and Amar Kirti.

Won by: Dead-heat, Head, 2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 83 and Rs. 24. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 21 and Rs. 53

Trainers: Major Jadhav and G L Shinde.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's AMAR KIRTI 9-4 Kheemsingh .. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-11 Kasbekar 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-10 Damodar 3
Mr Dinshaw Bhedwar's GRACE 8-6 N Dar 4

Not run: Mauretania, Full House, Yalta and Necklace.

Won by: 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 49

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A J Wadia's TOMCAT 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 7-12 Jagdish 2
Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 7-12 Virsingh 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's PRIME MINISTER 8-5 R Shinde 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 33.

Trainer: A L J Talib

Calcutta Turf Club To Be Indianised

Stewards Agree To Horse Owners' Association Chief's Proposal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20, (API): The stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club are taking immediate steps for Indianisation of the club in its various aspects, says Mr. S. K. Basu, president of the Calcutta Race Horse Owners' Association, who has concluded his discussions with the stewards.

Mr. Basu told the Associated Press of India today that at the very outset he gave the stewards a memorandum in which he said: "while claiming Indianisation we do not, for a moment, suggest that Europeans have not run the institution with a high standard of efficiency nor that Indianisation should be immediate in all sections to the prejudice of that high standard. We recommend that Indianisation should be immediate where it is possible and progressive where it is inevitable — on a 50/50 basis. That can be the only basis for honourable co-operation for running an institution in which the peoples are interested and concerned."

Mr. Basu added: "The stewards are in complete agreement with the principles enunciated in my memorandum and they are genuinely desirous of Indianising the R.C.C. on that basis. They are taking immediate steps, in a thoroughly businesslike manner, for increasing the number of Indian Club members. Indian stewards and for Indianisation in various other aspects.

Abolition Of Private Motoring In Britain

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuter).—Sportsmen in Britain are somewhat fearful of what is going to happen in this country after October—the date set by the Government for the abolition of all private motoring.

This will not of course prevent many, if any, major motoring engagements from taking place, but it will certainly curtail the activities of the sporting public both in the playing and watching of their favourite sports and pastimes. It is not easy to say which sports will be most affected. but it looks as if golf and racing will be hardest hit. Few golf courses lie near railways, that is one of the reasons for their charm, and the week-end golfer, who gets relaxation out of his golf on Saturdays and Sundays, is going to feel it pretty badly.

National Hunt race meetings are also in most cases remote from the nearest railway stations. They are mostly patronised by hunting and other country folk and those who go just as much for a day in the country as to watch the racing.

But no sport is likely to remain unscathed, even amateur soccer players rugby men and minor sports performers such as table tennis and badminton. These clubs relied on those members who had cars in getting together and taking players to and from games and practice matches. In many cases these clubs are self-supporting and will not be able to hire coaches and in any case the demand on them is likely to exceed the supply.

HITS "LITTLE MAN"

It is going to hit the "little man' much more than the wealthy who will be able to hire cars at high prices and the amateur much more than the professional. Professionals in all sports will be able to get petrol as playing their particular game is their livelihood

Of course attendances will fall but one's sympathy is not so much with these men, although they too must live and gate money is in most cases of great help to the sport concerned, as with the men who play the sport for the sake of the game. It is the true amateur who is going to suffer most.

One can say that there are still trains and bicycles but those who have experienced of visiting sporting meeting during the war when private motoring was also disallowed, are not likely to forget it. For players to stand in packed tight compartments feel half-dead before they arrive. As for spectators the majority was often heard to say as they stood in long queues in pouring rain, "I don't think it was worth it."

HOW LONG?

It is small wonder, therefore, that sportsmen as a body are up in arms against this latest Government move and have protected vigorously against it. How long will this petrol abolition last? "Your guess is as good as Mine", my garage man said when I asked him. The answer is "only the Government knows and they won't tell."

BOMBAY GOVT. & DECCAN STATES

Issues Of Appellate Jurisdiction And Policy

MIRAJ, Sept. 20 (UPI): Regarding the proposal for co-operative administrative arrangements between the Bombay Government and the Deccan States the former had informed the Ministers of Miraj (Senior) and Aundh that it was ready to make necessary arrangement for giving appellate jurisdiction to the Bombay High Court and for taking over the police of these States.

The representatives of Phaltan, Aundh, Kurundwad and Bhor are meeting to-day in Poona to discuss the problem and to prepare a note embodying the needs of various States.

GOVT.'S EFFORTS FOR REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Friday.

Explaining the Bombay Government's efforts to house and shelter refugees pouring into Bombay Mr. P. K. Savant, Chief Refugee Officer, told the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Government would endeavour to accommodate as many refugees as seek asylum in the city.

Mr. Savant confessed that it was not possible for the Government to tell how many refugees had taken shelter in the city. He said that the Police Commissioner had asked refugees to register themselves at the nearest police station. About 3,000 refugees were housed in the camps. In the Chembur camp 1,000 refugees were staying, while in the Kolivada and Virar camps 1,800 and 350 persons were accommodated by the Government. He said that they were making arrangements to house about 1,000 and 500 persons in the Povai and Mulund camps in a day or two.

Mr. Savant remarked it was difficult to estimate the number of refugees because many stayed for a short time and went away to their native places. In the last two or three days nearly 150 persons had left for Poona, Konkan, etc.

The immediate task before the Government, the Chief Refugee Officer said, was to shelter the refugees and minimise their hardships. The Government had made arrangements for light, water and sanitation. The P.W.D. Civil Surgeon and the P.W.D. Executive Engineer of Thana were attending to the requirements of refugees.

The Government had asked the Railway authorities to open refugee inquiry bureaux at the Bombay Central and the Victoria Terminus to give information to incoming refugees.

OFFER TO RECEIVE 5,000 REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Sept. 19, (U.P.I.): Mahant Bhagirathdasji, President of the Vaisnav Sammelan, Nasik, has telegraphically informed the Minister for Refugees, Government of the Indian Dominion, that the Sammelan is prepared to accommodate 5,000 refugees.

250 WORLI DETENUS MAY BE RELEASED

BOMBAY, Sept. 19, (O.P.I.): The Orient Press understands that the Government of Bombay have under consideration a proposal to release in small batches the 250 Worli detenus in the Thana Central Prison who were arrested following the agrarian trouble in Thana district a few months before.

It is further understood that the proposal has no bearing on the decision of the detenus to go on hunger strike fron tomorrow if they are not released en bloc, immediately.

The Government have not yet decided on the course of action to be taken to meet the situation arising out of the decision of the detenus to go on hunger strike. An announcement to this effect is expected shortly.

KARACHI, Sept. 20, (API): The Government of Pakistan have set up the Pakistan Transfer Organisation (Delhi) under Mr. W. Strang, to secure an early release of the staff, who have opted for Pakistan, from the various railway and posts and telegraph circles and other departments and also to arrange for their transport to Pakistan.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

WADIA—Mrs. Ruttonbai K. N. Wadia, widow of the late Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadia, daughter of the late Mr. Sorabji Cawasji Powvala and mother of the late Sorab, Bomanji, ate Pheroze, and Ardeshir at her residence, "Las Palmas" Little Globs Road Malabar Hill. Funeral from residence to-day at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

Mahatma Warns Dominions Against 'Suicidal Policy'

Transfer Of Population Would Mean War And Eternal Ruin To India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (A. P. I.): "To drive every Muslim from India and to drive every Hindu and Sikh from Pakistan would mean war and eternal ruin for the country," declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing the prayer gathering this evening.

He added: "If such a suicidal policy was followed in both the States, it would spell ruin of Islam and Hinduism in Pakistan and the Union. Good alone could beget good. Love bred love."

As for revenge, Mahatma Gandhi said, it behoved man to leave the evil doer in God's hands. He knew no other way.

Mahatma Gandhi thought that the fear of the Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan was a very sad reflection on the Government there and contrary to the assurance of protection given to the minorities by the Qaid-e-Azam himself.

Mahatma Gandhi sternly said: It is the bounden duty of the majority in Pakistan as of the majority in the Union, to protect the small minority whose honour and life and property were in their hands."

It baffled Mahatma Gandhi as to why those who had lived as brothers, those whose blood had mingled in the massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh should to-day be enemies. As long as he had breath in this body he would say that this should not be.

In the agony of his heart, Mahatma Gandhi cried daily, hourly, to God to bring peace. If peace did not come he would pray to God to take him away.

Mahatma Gandhi observed that today Hindus and Sikhs were frightening the Muslims in Delhi. Those who wished to be free from fear themselves, he stressed, should not instil fear into the hearts of others. He referred to the hymn that was sung during prayers. In it the composer said that God removes all fear from the hearts of those who have faith in Him.

COMPLAINTS FROM BANNU

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to some persons from Bannu in the Frontier Province who had come and complained that unless they were evacuated soon from there they might all be killed and ruined. He stated that Bannu is a city where he had lived in the house of a Muslim friend, who was as staunch as ever but he was unable to protect them singlehanded, try as he might. Other Muslims even from the border were coming daily and filling them with dread and they asked to be rescued in time. But Mahatma Gandhi said he had not the power. He would pass on their story to the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. These friends from Bannu asked that their own military should come to their aid. But Mahatmaji had told them, as he has so often said before." No one can protect you other than God, no man can protect another."

Mahatma Gandhi made a feeling reference to the sad plight of the refugees. He thought of the poor refugees in Delhi, in both East and West Punjab today while it was raining. There were roofless and homeless men, women and children—suffering for whose sins? He asked.

He had heard that convoys of Hindus and Sikhs were pouring in from West Punjab into the East — 57 miles in length. It made his brain reel to think how this could be. Such a happening was unparalleled in the history of the world and it made him, as it should make all, hang their heads in shame. This was no time to ask who had done more wrong and who less. It was time to put a stop to this madness.

Some said to Mahatma Gandhi that every Muslim in the Indian Union was loyal to Pakistan and not to India. He would deny the charge. Muslim after Muslim had come and said the contrary to him. In any event the majority here need not be frightened of the minority. After all, four and half crores of Muslims in India were spread over the length and breadth of the land. Muslims in villages were harmless and poor, as in sevagram. They had no concern with Pakistan. Why turn them out? He asked.

FATE OF TRAITORS

As for the traitors, Mahatma Gandhi continuing said, if there were any, they could always be dealt with by the law. Traitors were always shot, as happened in the case even of Mr. Amery's son, though, Mahatma Gandhi admitted that that was not his law.

Others said that some Muslim officials were being kept here in order to keep all Muslims in India loyal to Pakistan. Some said that Muslims looked upon all Hindus as 'Kaffirs'. Learned Muslims had told Mahatma Gandhi that this was wholly incorrect. Hindus were as much followers of inspired scriptures as Muslims, Christians and Jews. In any event he appealed to Hindus and Sikhs to shed all fear of Muslims from their hearts, to be kind to them, to invite them to return and settle in their old homes and to guarantee them protection from hurt. He was sure that in this way they would get the desired response from the Muslims of Pakistan, even from the border tribes across the Frontier.

This, Mahatma Gandhi emphasised, was the way to peace and life for India.

Prayers proceeded as usual as no one objected to the recitation of the verses from Quran Sharif.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called on Mahatma Gandhi before prayers. The Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur joined the prayers and stayed on with Mahatma Gandhi for some time in the evening.

INDONESIANS CLAIM 15 DUTCH CASUALTIES

BATAVIA, Sept. 19 (Reuter): Indonesian Republicans claimed 15 Dutch casualties in fighting at Wonomberto, south of Semarang, in Mid-Java, in their 'communique' to-day.

Republicans also reported Dutch land activity in the Malang and Modjokerto areas in East Java, and said the Dutch had been encircling Karanganjar, about 50 miles west of the Republican capital of Jogjakarta, during the last few days.

The Dutch official 'communique', quoted by Batavia radio, reported that the Republicans were still disturbing recently occupied areas and it was necessary constantly to operate against them.

In one skirmish the Republicans suffered a number of casualties, including one officer killed.

In the Medan area of Sumatra 117 Chinese who had been kidnapped by the Republicans were rescued by Dutch troops the Dutch 'communique' said.

Yesterday, six weeks after the "cease fire" order, Dutch casualties amounted to 5 killed and 23 wounded, the 'communique' added.

The Chinese Government has made available 54,000 United States dollars to aid Chinese in Palembang, Sumatra, who have been robbed of all their possessions, said Batavia radio, which added that the Chinese Consul in Palembang will tour Republican-controlled areas in South Sumatra.

Belgian and French military experts arrived at Batavia to-night to help the Consular Commission investigating violation of the "cease fire" order in Indonesia. They are Lt. Clayes Bouaert Secretary to the Belgian Embassy at the Hague, and Col. V. Servais, Military Attache there, and the French Colonels Morrison and Paure.

INDIA—PAKISTAN PLAN TO ENSURE PEACE

(Continued from Page 9)

grounds but because any such conflict would result in disaster to both. The two Governments would, therefore, work to the utmost of their capacity to remove causes of conflict and to reduce, as rapidly as possible, both the area and intensity of the present communal conflict. Statements by responsible persons which are either bellicose or one-sided lead to irritation and ill-will and should be avoided.

INFLAMMATORY REPORTS

It was pointed out that certain newspapers were giving publicity to completely false reports and writing editorial matter of a highly inflammatory kind likely to lead to deterioration of the existing situation. It was agreed that the Governments concerned should take steps to prevent the publication of such false and inflammatory material.

It is the policy of both the Governments to create and maintain conditions in which minorities could live in security.

FREQUENT MEETINGS OF MINISTERS

In order to maintain close contact between the Governments to facilitate joint consideration of problems it was decided that frequent meetings should take place between the Ministers of the two Governments alternately in Delhi and Lahore. The Prime Minister of Pakistan stated that he proposed to make Lahore his headquarters till such time as conditions became more settled in the Punjab.

MOVEMENT OF CONVOYS

The conference considered the issues of policy arising out of the movement of convoys of evacuees from East to West Punjab and from West to East Punjab and agreed on the following joint declaration:

The situation in the Punjab has developed in such a way that mass movement of Muslims from East Punjab and of non-Muslims from West Punjab is taking place.

The Governments of India and Pakistan have, therefore, decided that the movement of these people from East to West Punjab and "vice versa" is to have first priority.

They have agreed to co-operate with each other on this matter to the fullest extent and to take all steps to ensure that the movements in both directions are completed with the greatest possible speed and with the fullest measure of security.

ESCHEW VIOLENCE

Both Governments appeal for the co-operation of every member of the public in this matter. Violence begets violence and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that any interference with the movement in either direction will inevitably delay and imperil the movement in the opposite direction. Consequently, any persons who may attempt such interference will, in effect, grievously injure their own people

THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN ARE RESOLVED TO USE ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO EXPEDITE AND SECURE THE SAFETY OF THESE MOVEMENTS; AND THEY HAVE ARMED THEMSELVES WITH THE MOST DRASTIC POWERS TO ENSURE THAT WRONGDOERS ARE SUMMARILY DEALT WITH IN THE SEVEREST MANNER.

Azad Calls On Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (A.P.I.): Maulana Azad, Education Minister, Government of India called on Mahatma Gandhi today.

Naka River Rising At Rate Of Six Inches An Hour

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Reuter): Thousands of people were homeless today in two of the world's busiest cities—Tokyo and New Orleans—because of freak storms.

Tokyo's Naka river, which has already burst its banks and flooded the entire north-western districts of the capital, was today rising at the rate of six inches an hour.

United States units were helping the Japanese to evacuate districts involved where, it was estimated, hundreds of thousands would be homeless by tonight in the three principal wards of the city which escaped bombing by "super-fortresses" during the war.

Thirteen people died and 500 were injured in the eleven day old hurricane which was dying out today in northern Louisiana, United States of America, after stripping across south Florida and the Gulf coast.

Damage to property by winds which at time reached 120 miles per hour was described as "immeasurable" but in New Orleans alone losses were officially estimated at 3,000,000 dollars after the "dead centre" of the hurricane had caught the centre of the city, leaving streets piled high with debris.

Florida, southernmost state of the United States, suffered damage totalling 20,000,000 dollars.

Meanwhile, many European areas were still suffering from drought. A "Reuter" despatch from Vienna said the river Danube was at its lowest level for 50 years. The "Famine Rock", reputed omen of disaster, was visible at Sausenstein for the first time in several years.

DO POLTERGEISTS OR GENII EXIST?

A Problem For Iran's Journalists And Medicos

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEHERAN.

In the Persian village of Astaneh near the city of Arak lives a fifty-eight year old woman who, it is alleged, has been tormented by preternatural beings for over thirty years. This woman, who bears the locally common name of Alam, or "the World", is reputed to have been the prettiest maiden of the village in the heyday of her youth. She married at the age of sixteen, but, after a short while, her husband, who had had yet another wife, as is the usual custom thereabouts, tired of her, and showered his remaining affections back on to his first wife, and soon made it clear to Alam that her presence was no longer required in his house.

Astaneh was not lacking in beauty and so, in due time, Alam found herself a brand new husband, who, this time, proved more faithful than the first.

Alam dutifully discharged her marital obligations, and bore her husband two children. She also attended to all the household chores of the day, like feeding the chicken, washing the pots and pans, and drawing water from the village well. It was while busy one day with turning the water-wheel that she began seeing amazing things inside the well: strange hairy jinnie-like shapes were actually ogling her; at the sight of which Alam immediately fell into a faint. When she recovered from her fit she told her wonder-stricken village audience that she had been whisked into a banquet, and had been thoroughly entertained by the genii.

She went through a series of pleasant experiences subsequently each time she went to the well. It was only after her husband had taken her to the local oracle for the exorcism of the evil spirits that her troubles started. From then onwards her fits brought her no wonderful orgies in the arms of the genii, and, instead, a period of torments and tortures dawned for this wretched daughter of Eve. Her troubles began with the premature death of her husband and the disappearance of her sons. A week later she was observed by the village folk hanging upside down from the risky branches of a tall walnut tree. One day she was pulled out, just in the nick of time, from a burning stack of straw. She was found with her ears nailed to the well on another occasion. She was once fished out from the whirlpool of a corn mill.

To these and similar tortures she has been subjected ever since.

Last week a batch of journalists and medical explorers, who had learned of Alam's fate left Teheran to investigate the matter to the core. When this group of cynics arrived at Alam's decrepit hovel the woman was still in one of her usual fits. The moment she recovered five large horse-shoes dropped out of her mouth. Later, a long nail protruded from her lower lip—this was immediately photographed by the military authorities. With abundant sighs and tears Alam swore by all her experiences, and so did many sympathetic witnesses.

The journalists and medicos are back again in Teheran, but they are no more as cynical as at first: they the absolutely stumped for an explanation; and their inevitable question at the moment is: "Do poltergeists or genii exist—even in our times?!"

INDIA SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO JUNAGADH

RAJKOT, Sept. 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to India's States Ministry, said at a Press Conference here this evening that he had visited Junagadh with the Regional Secretary and his Deputy to deliver an important message from the Government of India to the Nawab.

Owing to the indisposition of the Nawab Mr. Menon was not able to deliver the message to His Highness personally, but he met the Dewan, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who received him cordially.

"We explained to the Dewan the situation arising out of the accession of Junagadh State to Pakistan and the resultant sense of insecurity felt by the non-Muslim subjects, and the Dewan assured us of the firm determination of the State to safeguard the interests of the Hindu subjects and to ensure that no injustice was done to them", Mr. Menon said. The Dewan also promised to convey to the Nawab the message of the Indian Government.

Gandhiji Named For Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, September 19. (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi, President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia, and Sir John Boyd Orr, British Director-General of the World Food and Agriculture Organisation, are among likely candidates for this year's Nobel Peace Prize named in the Oslo evening newspaper Dagbladet' today

Mahatma Gandhi is named first by the paper, which mentions a number of other "possibles"

The peace prize is awarded each year on December 10—anniversary of the birthday of Alfred Nobel, its founder—by a committee appointed by the Norwegian Parliament. Their decision is not likely to be known before the midle of November.

U.S. FACES INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuter).—President Harry Truman, back in the United States after attending the Inter-American Defence Conference in Brazil today faced American and Foreign problems that may prove the most fateful in his presidential career.

Foreshadowing decisive action he ordered, while still at sea in the battleship Missouri, that next Monday shou'd be left clear for him to concentrate fully in consultation with the State Department, on foreign policy generally.

Specifically he will be concerned whether or not to call a special session of Congress to vote funds for emergency and long term aid to Europe.

He may call Secretary of State George Mr. Mashall temporarily from the United Nations General Assembly to help decide in the first place whether a special session is needed, and whether a special session, if called could be expected to take the desired action.

Perhaps even more pressing on the domestic front is the price situation which has soared into new inflation while he has been away.

MYSORE MUST FOLLOW COCHIN

M. P. Patil Appeals To Ruler To Grant Responsible Govt. To His Subjects

POONA, Sept. 20 (API): The hope that the Maharaja of Mysore would follow in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Cochin and introduce responsible Government in the State was expressed to-day by Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, in a statement to A.P.I.

Mr. Patil said: "I am closely watching the events which are taking place in the Mysore State and I have no hesitation on to say that the Mysore Government is ill-advised in opposing the popular will for freedom. Everybody expected that an advanced State like Mysore would take lead in granting responsible Government to its own people, after India's attainment of independence. The Mysore Congress postponed its decision of launching Satyagraha for a long time, even at the risk of being misunderstood, solely with a view to give chance to the Government to come to an amicable settlement on this issue. But the reactionary forces in the Mysore Government opposed the move for establishment of responsible Government and tried to shelve the issue. Perforce, the Mysore Congress had to launch the movement to achieve its object. The Mysore Government, instead of handling the situation tactfully by taking the accredited leaders of the people into confidence, started a crusade against the popular movement and is trying to suppress it by every means.

I feel the Mysore officials are ill-serving the Maharaja in advising him this course. The popular movement cannot be suppressed by any amount of repression. I hope the Maharaja, who is an educated and enlightened Ruler, will realise this fact as early as possible and follow in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Cochin in granting responsible Government to his people and thus earn the goodwill not only of his own subjects but of the country as a whole.

Bakhle's Appeal To Railwaymen

Plea To Improve 700-Crore Stock

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (API): In the new set up of the National Government and of the Ministry of Railway the time has come when Indians should realise that it is in their hands to improve the 700-crore railway assets or to allow them to liquidate, said Mr. K. C. Bakhle, the Chief Commissioner of Railways broadcasting to-night on the "the task before Railwaymen."

Mr. Bakhle asked Railwaymen to realise that service on Railways was national service and that each of the individual tasks, if well and properly done, would produce a cumulative standard of efficiency. He appealed for an all-out effort to improve the quantity and quality of railway transportation for that was the only salvation to India's economic problems.

A COSTLY OVERSIGHT

MANILA, (Reuter): Because of an oversight on the part of the Philippine governmen' the Republic has lost some 18,000,000 dollars as U. S. aid to the rehabilitation of the educational system of this country. it has just been revealed by Prof. H. H. Bartlett, of the University of Michigan who is visiting Manila.

Disclosing for the first time what he termed an "unfortunate" episode in connection with the Republic's rehabilitation efforts, the Michigan savant said in a radio broadcast that the Fullbright Act granting educational rehabilitation aid to the Philippines "has apparently never been heard of in the Philippines"

Under the provisions of the Act Prof. Bartlett added, "the Philippines might have had as much as 20,000,000 dollars for expenditure over a 20-year period. Knowing nothing of the Act or its possible benefits to the Philippines, the Philippine government accepted two instead of 20 millions The latter sum would have enabled the University of the Philippines to maintain its faculty and instructional standards".

MEDICAL LEADERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW INSECTICIDES

Insecticides are no longer considered merely a means of avoiding the inconvenience and discomfort caused by insects. They are now highly valued by medical authorities for their effectiveness in disease prevention. Modern insecticides destroy flies, mosquitoes, lice and other insects which are carriers of dangerous diseases.

Two insecticides stand out prominently in the fight against insects. They are DDT and pyrethrum. DDT is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. A 5% DDT oil solution is ideal for long-lasting effect because its killing power persists long after it has been applied. When sprayed on walls, ceilings, doors, screens and other surfaces, DDT retains its killing power for weeks and even months after spraying. It is in this long-lasting killing power that DDT contrasts so favorably with all other insecticides. Once it has been sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT is not quick-acting and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

Unlike DDT, pyrethrum brings quick death to insects. Pyrethrum comes from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds and pyrethrum, knock-down sprays have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum insecticide. Insects caught in such a spray become paralyzed, fall to the ground and quickly die. A pyrethrum spray can clear a room of annoying insects very rapidly.

Entomologists recommend the use of a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting killing power and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action to rid the home completely of insects.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

W.I.F.A.'S WISE DECISION.—SELECTION OF PLAYERS.— INSISTENCE ON BOOTS.—MISTAKE CORRECTED. — ROVERS CUP TO CONTINUE.— NAVAL TATA FRANKNESS. —EFFORTS AT IMPROVEMENT—B.P.O.A.'S LOSS.—BUILDING CASTLES IN THE AIR.

I must congratulate the W.I.F.A. Committee on its decision to enter the Inter-Provincial Tournament which will be held at Calcutta next month. Twice before it had resolved to keep out of it. The reason was that most of our outstanding players would not be able to make the journey to Calcutta for various reasons, the chief among them being the disturbed condition of that city.

Later on it was discovered that most of our stars are anxious to take part in the National Competition which impelled the Cooperage rulers to revise their former decision. I have no doubt that the cream of Bombay's footoall would be available to uphold our soccer prestige in the National contest

SELECTION OF PLAYERS

I am in further agreement with the Committee's decision to restrict the selections to Indian players only. This does not mean of course that Anglo-Indian or even domiciled European players would be excluded. All those who claim to be Nationals of this country would be eligible for the competition. That is the right thing to do. The term 'national' would have no meaning if people who are mere birds of passage were allowed to pack the provincial sides.

As an argument against this I have been referred to the cases of Ranji, Duleep and Pataudi, who have represented England against Australia in Inter-national Cricket. Similar allowance may be made in favour of Britishers who have been long residents in this country or province. But to include Servicemen who are temporarily residents here would smack of pot-hunting.

INSISTENCE ON BOOTS

I fail to understand why the W. I. F. A. Committee has laid down that only booted players should be selected for the National tournament from Bombay. If it means that all the chosen players should be adepts in the booted style of play, I see no objection as it is imperative that we should be fully prepared for rainy days. But if it means that they must play with boots on—even if they have a dry ground to play on, it will be inviting disaster.

In fact it will be committing suicide. Bombay is sure to be outrun by their opponents who are sure to exploit the situation to the fullest. In such circumstances those who can play barefooted should be allowed to do. I wish everybody could follow the dual policy as best as possible. In any case, the committee should clarify this position before the selections are finally made.

MISTAKE CORRECTED

Bravo, Brandon and Co., for the courageous step you have taken in rescinding your previous decision to close down football at the Cooperage for the rest of the season after the stand collapse. There is nothing more honourable than admission of one's mistake, and its eradication in good time. It was certainly a mistake to take this step in haste. Now its reversal has been applauded in all quarters. I have no doubt our soccer fans would support the move wholeheartedly.

I am not afraid of the unruly elements in the least. I believe that they are as much interested in the matches as the coolest devotees of the game—with the difference that they allow indiscretion to get the better of them at exciting moments, which needs to be controlled by adequate bandobust by the guardians of law and order.

ROVERS CUP TO CONTINUE

It is a wise step to re-start the season with the Western India Championship which has been rightly restricted to a dozen invited teams. I hope the three military sides from Deolali would see their way to take part in the tournament. Then it is found to be very interesting affair. The Rovers Cup would follow to make the climax a blazing success. I was rather amused to read in the "Times of India" that my flying visit to Calcutta was a failure. On the other hand it was eminently successful. Mohun Bagan has agreed to come down here in the first week of October as we want them and the Santosh Trophy has been put back by a week to accommodate the WIFA to complete the Rovers. What else did you expect?

Now I hope Bangalore young men and South Staffords would fall in line and finish the show in a hearty manner.

NAVAL TATA'S FRANKNESS

The B.P.H.A. held its thirteenth Annual General Meeting last week Several interesting points were raised and discussed in it—all with a view to improve the administration of the association and the game in Bombay. President Naval Tata in his usual frank and candid manner admitted the mistakes committed during the year under review and promised to tighten things up in the current year. Lourdes Pereira and M. K. Rao who have also been re-elected Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively, would, I am sure see that the mistakes of the past are not repeated in the future.

EFFORTS AT IMPROVEMENT

A few of the old hands have been unseated in the General elections, notably Cyriaco DeSouza, Vice-President, and Shavakshah Mehta Kenny Lynn, C. E. Rodriques and Jos Gonsalves (members). Meherji Vakil, the former Secretary of the Association tried to stage a come-back but he was defeated. There is still the election of Club representatives. And I shall not be at all surprised if the above gentlemen are returned by these constituencies. I only hope, however, that everything will be done in a businesslike and friendly manner so that hockey in Bombay may rise to the top ere long.

B.P.O.A.'S LOSS

Another provincial body to hold its annual general meeting during last week was the B.P.O.A. Its statement of accounts showed a loss of nearly Rs. 3000 in the running of the Association last year. No explanation has been offered in the Annual Report in extenuation of this deficit. For an association to have a small income of about Rs. 6000 to overspend Rs. 3000 bespeaks a regrettable state of affairs. And this has been going on from year to year. I do not know how the Association will live, if such extravagance is allowed to continue unchecked. A man from Delhi in the person of John de Mello has been re-elected President. It would seem that nobody in Bombay is prepared to shoulder this responsibility!

BUILDING CASTLES IN THE AIR

It is rather amusing to hear that the B.P.O.A. is still thinking in terms of building a big stadium somewhere in Bombay in the near future—with only a few thousand rupees in its coffers. I do not know where the lakhs of rupees would come from when sad depression is staring us in the face. Even if the Government provides the B.P.O.A. with a plot of land, there is little chances of its erecting anything unless and until the association is placed on sound and safe footing. The move to train coaches abroad and to coach our promising athletes by experts is a laudable one. But slip-shod methods would carry us nowhere but to peril.

IS IT TRUE?

That the B. P O. A.'s statement of account reveal a loss of Rs. 3,000 last year. No explanation has been offered in extenuation as it is one of its annual features?

That it is planning to build a stadium in the near future as it has managed to gather a few thousands in its lean exchequer?

That Hony de Mello is expected to perform miracle by raising a stadium out of nothing as he did for the C. C. I.?

That the W. I. F. A. has taken courage in both hands at last and has decided to face the unruly elements with its resurrected matches?

That the Police are taking effective steps to spot the mischief-makers and pack them off to Esplanade to chew the cud of their heroic efforts?

That Bori Bunder is surprised that an abortive mission to Calcutta was turned into a success by the touch of a magic wand at Cooperage?

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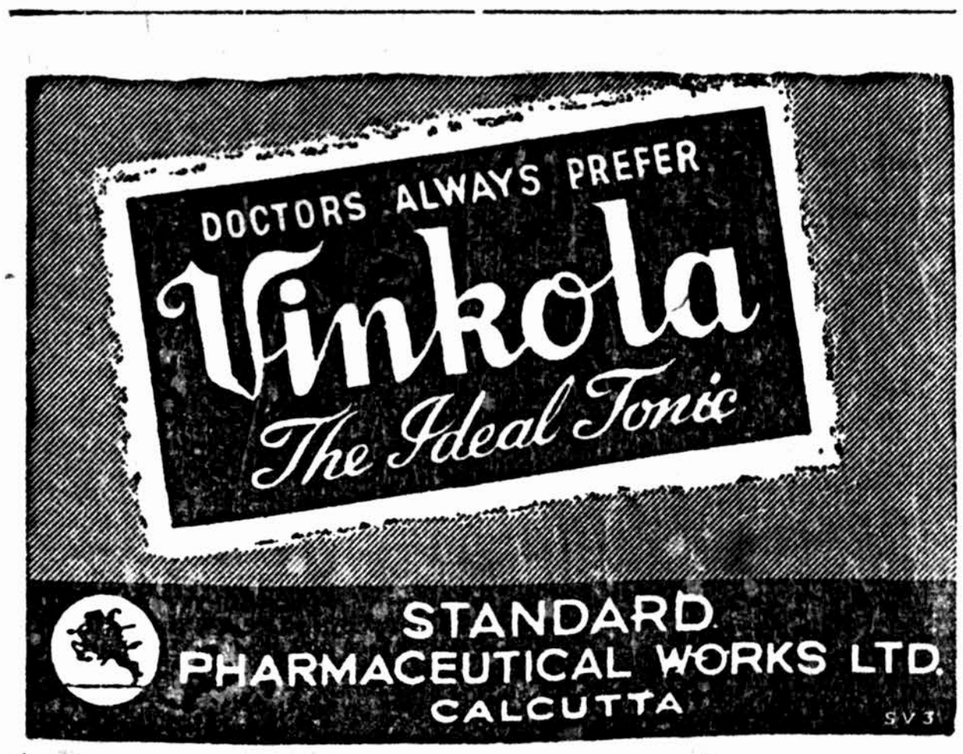

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WORKING OF ENGLISH LAW

HOW ENGLISH LAW WORKS. By W. T. Wells, M.P. (Living In Britain Series).—Price 3sh. 6d. net.

This is an instructive little book in which the author sketches admirably the outline of the whole machinery of justice in England in the space of 120 pages. It is written in a very readable style. "The solicitof deals essentially with people; the barrister with problems" says the author in the course of his discussion of the two branches of the legal profession and this is an apt illustration of the author's style. Without entering into controversies, the author touches upon every topic which lies within the scope of this work and in offering his own remarks upon them he does not follow the beaten track. Commenting on the strictness of the English law of evidence, the author remarks, "And, when these rules are exported to countries with an entirely different social background such as India, they may tend to make it impossible to establish any facts whatsoever." Though essentially a book meant to give the layman a general picture of the workings of English law, it makes instructive reading even for the lawyer in India.

J. R. V.

SALES TAX

"SALES TAX ACT V OF 1946 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS", by J. D. Khandhadia, Rs. 3|8 (Padmaja Publications, Baroda). The book which was published in November, 1946, is a critique of the Act and shows the reader how to comply with its provisions. It also gives the text of the Act and the Rules and Forms.

N. H. PANDYA.

Location Of Industries

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA by Tulsi Ram Sharma, Hind Kitab, Limited, Bombay. Pp. 257. Price Rs. 7-8.

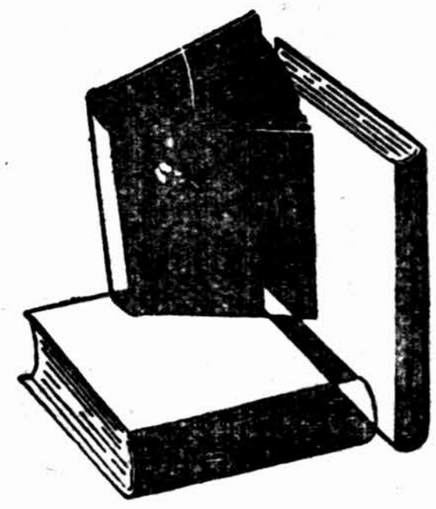
In the present work the author makes an attempt to examine the locational trends and the regional distribution of six of the important industries in India. These are cotton textile, woollen mills, jute mills. iron and steel. sugar and leather. As regards cotton textile the author finds that it is more economical and natural for this industry to be located in the heart of cotton growing areas. Bengal as a great consuming area having other organizational facilities is also menticned as a suitable textile region. Ahmedabad is covered by these favourable influences. The only hope for Bombay is to 'go fine' and to raise efficiency of production. Punjab, Kashmir and nor'hwestern parts of U. P. are indicated as suitable sites for locating the woollen mills industry. For Cawnpore and Bombay, especially for the latter place which has few permanent advantages for this industry, a changeover to refined and specialised varieties is recommended.

Both the natural advantages and established tradition for the jute industry are so predominantly in favour of the Hoogly area that the author has no suggestion to make in this respect. It is obvious that pig iron can be produced in the vicinity of iron fields only. But as regards the location of steel and steel-based industries the trend in various countries is in favour of a market based, as contrasted with a raw material-based location. As ye', the author feels, that Indian conditions do not favour a swing away from the mines. As for sugar, so far as North India is concerned the author finds the premier position of U.P. and Behar very soundly based on natural advantages. The climate of Punjab, it is held, is a handicap on sugar development in that province, though Bengal may look forward to a considerable development if the necessary technical and organisational improvements are brought about.

Extension of irrigational facilities has already made the Bombay Deccan which has some special natural advantages, a growing sugar centre, and the author feels that similar advantages may turn other areas to the south, e.g. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore into important sugar manufacturing centres. In view of a likely inter-regional competition the author urges a timely allocation of production quotas according to the requirements of an overall plan. In regard to the several forms of leather manufacture almost all regions have some special advantages of their own, and especially in view of the large internal demand that is bound to result in the wake of industrialization and an improving standard of life a very dispersed location is considered reasonable.

On the vexed question of railway rates the author urges a re-orientation in favour of internal as against international movement of goods. Skilled and professional labour may well prove an important factor in deciding location. The agriculturist turned industrial worker may be outshone in the more refined trades by workers drawn from the artisan classes. Given other advantages this factor may prove favourable for locating certain skilled industries in the mofussil areas. While both the author and Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, who has written a foreword, speak of regionalization and spreading industries to the villages—'ruralarization'— as desirable ends of policy it is clear from the actual survey of industrial trends that no hard and fast rule can be laid down in this respect. Political factors, as also inter-provincial as distinguished from inter-regional, pressures are too powerful to enable an economic planner to chart ideal locations. Then again the economic and technological factors are themselves so dynamic that the pattern of ideal location is bound to change from time to time. But as broad objective towards which immediate policy in regard to location may be turned, the analysis and suggestions offered by the author are bound to prove valuable.

D.G.K.



Black Market In Gandhiana!

"The Weaponless Warrior" Ed. by Mrs. S. H. S. Thapar, Available from C. & M. Gazette, Lahore, Rs. 6/8.

Here is another compilation of tributes to Gandhiji. The contents appear on the last cover page — and that too without page numbers! The tributes seem to be collected without any plan or sequence though the title-page bears the legend "Revised by Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh and Foreword by John S. Hoyland". This slipshod and superfluous booklet of 68 pages is priced at Rs. 6/8—which indicates a flourishing black market in Gandhiana!

H. P.

Just a few days more—about ten, twelve days, perhaps—and we shall be celebrating—the Children's Annual Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. This will be our first important celebration after our country's winning independence. We hope it will be celebrated befittingly—probably better than ever before—by all the Units and children of the Balkan-ji-Bari throughout the nook and corner of our country.

Suggestions for the celebrations are contained in the Balkan-ji-Bari Handbook (available at eight annas from the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, 59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (1), copies of which, it is expected, all working for the Balkan-ji-Bari have got. Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari centres have decided, besides other programme to have a joint whole-day excursion at Kalyan on Sunday, 5th October. No centres, we trust, will miss this great opportunity of coming together on that auspicious day.

* * *

We have a great desire that even the individuals, wherever Balkan-ji-Bari Units have not yet been established, and in cases where the lone Members are not able to join the official functions, will not forget this Great Day and will celebrate it in any simple way that they may like. Call a few children at your place—or visit some poorer children—and try to make them as happy as possible, according to the firt aim of our Organisation, and you will have celebrated the Day in the best possible way. We are sure, you can think of so many nice things to do, and if per chance, you want suggestions, write to us for them. After the celebrations, please write to us your report.

* * *

What woeful news is being received from all parts of our divided country India and Pakistan. The news is not worth repeating though, how yet can we ignore it? ....To me it appears that you children are the greatest hope—and when you grow up in the Balkan-ji-Bari atmosphere, in your youth and even old age, you will not be mindful of these caste and creed distinctions—you will be just brothers and sisters to stand by each other through thick and thin!

My heart shudders when I feel that children may have been the victims of this savagery at some places—God forbid that! He alone will save children wherever they are. And well, you know that your prayers are heard by Him much quicker than those of others: Will you then pray to the Almighty—Ram, Rahim or by whatever name you call Him—to have mercy on us and to bring about Peace? Who knows where other ways have failed, Prayer—and your Prayer at that—may prove helpful!

* * *

Recently, at Bombay, there was an accident at a Foot-Ball Show, about which you may have heard, and many were injured. Thousands of people every time watch a few men play football,..and do they pay for it?—how much? A dear little lad writes that this money could be utilised for the poor children's education or for children's cots in hospitals. We do not wish to be called "un-modern", but may we suggest nonetheless, that these thousands of people might stay at home once at least and send their football money towards children's charity.

There is another suggestion sent to us by Shri Mohanlal Saksena, a Member of the Board of Directors of the Balkan-ji-Bari. During the recent Independence Day celebrations funds were collected everywhere. Probably all moneys were not spent at all places, and certain savings have been made. Shri Mohanlalji thinks that there would be no other better way of utilising these moneys than opening and running children's Play centres through the Balkan-ji-Bari. Will those concerned kindly give this idea due consideration?

* * *

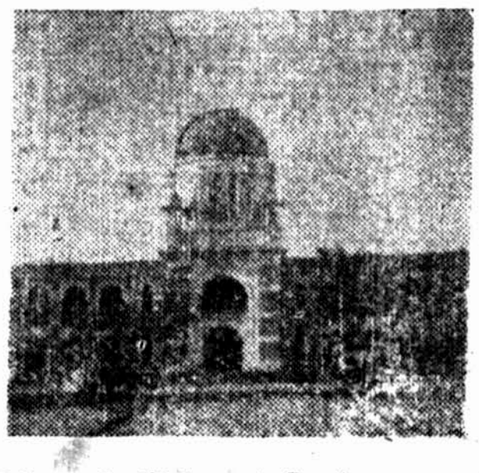
Independence Day celebration reports are still being received: Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari arranged Flag Salutation and Variety Entertainment when Shri Haribhai Gandhi addressed the gathering. It also participated in a public reception to Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister. Bhuj (Cutch' children had a 'Prabhat Pheri' Flag Hoisting by Shri Gulabshankarbhai Amritlal Dholakia, a Picnic and a Variety Entertainment. Jamnagar children also had a suitable programme.

All boys and girls can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari, without any restrictions of caste, creed or religion. Children upto fourteen years can become its Primary Members, and boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen years can become its Companion Members. Elders also wishing to be helped can get themselves enrolled as its Associate Members, Sympathisers, Donors, or Patrons. Please send for the full particulars and emolument forms from Dada —"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be pleased to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"Quenching the Thirst" (Photo by Brother Hiralal Bhatt)



Baroda (from left to right): Market, Science Institute and Court. (Photo by Brother K. G. Shetaji).

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Hum Wahshi Hain"!

"We are barbarians"! Or, rather, "We are murderous barbarians"!

This is the title given to his new collection of short stories by the famous Urdu short story writer, KRISHENCHANDER, which has just gone to press.

It is a grimly appropriate title because all the stories included in the volume have but one common theme—the dehumanisation of vast masses of our people during the last few months, the unparalleled barbarism and sadistic violence let loose in the communal disturbances.

This is not a pleasant book. It is not meant to be a pleasant book. Each story is calculated to shock you by a horribly vivid description of the bestiality, the cruelty, the inhumanity of man. Yet it is neither sensation-mongering journalese nor topical reportage. It is literature in its loftiest tradition, the tradition of Zola and Gorky.

The case of Krishenchander illustrates how the dynamics of history completely transform the content and purpose of a writer's art. Beginning as a romanticist, specialising in stories of frustrated love against the idyllic background of Kashmir, the impact of the national struggle gave a humanitarian turn to his lyricism. Amidst the majesty of snow-covered hills and the natural beauty of the valleys, he began to observe the starkly contrasting misery of human beings. A new understanding, of economic injustice was allianced to his natural sympathy for the underdog. It was the Bengal famine, however, which brought out all the latent greatness in Krishen's pen. That remarkable story, ANN DAATAA, when first published gave a jolt to Urdu literature. Later translated into English and published as "I CANNOT DIE", it created a country-wide sensation, was rendered immediately into all the major languages, and still remains the outstanding document of that tragic moment in our history

*

Artists Show The Way

"HUM WAHSHI HAIN" is yet another testimony of the sensitive writer's concern for the fate of his people. It is at once a denunciation and a source of inspiration. By showing a mirror to our beastly nature, by confronting us with our inhumanities, it reaffirms our need of the values of decency and humanity. It spares none. But it indicts not any particular community; rather it denounces those barbaric, beastly instincts which have disgraced all the communities involved, rendering each of them incapable of pointing the finger of blame against the other. And on occasion it also gives us glimpses of those little sparks of humanity which have been made invisible in the prevailing darkness of despair, and which the press has utterly failed to indicate in its reports.

Nor is Krishenchander the only writer who has reacted with characteristic humanity to the terror that has vast tracts of our country in its grip. There are others, too, who are beginning to stir and strive for the preservation of sanity at a moment when millions seem to have gone mad. There is that other famous Urdu writer, for instance, ISMAT CHUGHTAI, who has just published a little play, DHAANI BAANKEN (Green Bangles) which dramatises the characteristically feminine—and, therefore, humanitarian—reaction to riots of women of two neighbouring families. One Act of this play, I believe, is being presented this (Sunday September 21), evening at the weekly gathering of the People's Theatre at Deodhar School of Music, opposite Opera House.

MULK RAJ ANAND, the novelist and art critic, is engaged not only in writing about the situation but in planning a regular crusade of cultural workers, writers and artists against the forces of violence and hate. Those who want to co-operate in this task or have suggestions to offer will do well to contact him at the office of MARG, Cuffe Parade (Phone: 35371).

PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR, the well-known screen and stage star, has co-known screen and stage star, has constituted himself into a one-man relief committee for aiding the refugees and is devoting all his time for this work. Besides, his plays DEEWAR and PATHAN are both serving as a much-needed antedote for the poison of fanaticism and hatred and violence.

*

For Attention Of Premier Nehru

In this connection, I have contacted various cultural organisations in the city, including the Progressive Writers, the National Theatre, the People's Theatre, Prithvi Theatre, etc. I find a great deal of eagerness on all sides to do something to stem this fearful tide which threatens to engulf our city, our province, our country!

But the governmental restrictions on paper, on meetings, on processions, on open air plays, and the general reluctance on the part of the bureaucracy to depend upon any force other than the police and the military for the maintenance of law and order, not to mention the prejudice against, and suspicion of, the cultural organisations with leftist tendencies—these are the factors which make it difficult for a full-fledged cultural campaign for peace and sanity to materialize.

Pandit Nehru was the first to declare that the military can only restore order momentarily. Neither the military nor the police can remove the organic, fundamental causes for the disturbances—the fear and the hate and the prejudice. This work can only be performed by humanitarians like Mahatma Gandhi, assisted in every province and every city, by cultural workers, writers, poets, artists, students and all others who want to fight the prevailing menace to the peace, integrity and freedom of our country. But for that the Government must relax its rigid bureaucratic attitude and welcome the co-operation of public organisations. I fear this will not be done unless a lead and a clear directive is given by Premier Nehru from New Delhi.

*

Declare War On Violence

The ugly situation has to be met on a war basis, as Pandit Nehru has already pointed out. The experience of Russia, of China, of Britain during the last World War has shown how useful the cultural brigade can be in upholding morale, in counteracting enemy propaganda, in keeping up the spirit of the people and creating a sense of solidarity in them.

Among the concrete suggestions I have heard recently in this connection are the following which I set down here for the attention of our national Premier, our provincial Premier, our Home Minister, our Controller of Broadcasting, our local station director of A.I.R., our local Mayor, our local Sheriff and the local Chief of Police:—

1. A procession of writers, artists film stars, poets and students to parade through the streets of the city, both in Hindu and Muslim localities, with banners and placards and slogans caling for unity and peace, singing unity songs at street corners, as was done in Calcutta with such resounding success.

2. All stations of the All-India Radio should shed their bureaucratic, red-tape-bound mentality, and sould give maximum broadcasting time for poems and songs on unity speeches not only by political leaders but also by popular personalities in other fields—e.g. film stars, authors, sportsmen, etc. All the famous poets should be invited to recite their poems on unity and other patriotic themes. Let the All-India Radio at least during this state of emergency become a real PEOPLE'S RADIO.

3. A series of posters, pamphlets leaflets, handbills, with a little text in simple words and appropriate picture or cartoon to illustrate the text, should be published in all languages and distributed on a large scale. Let millions of such leaflets be showered from the air. Writers and artists can be easily mobilised for this work and I am sure presses will be forthcoming to publish them free, while free newspaper space can also be had for such advertisements.

If it is a war, let us fight it on a war basis; by the force of propaganda as well as by the force of arms. After all it is propaganda that has created the present situation. Let us fight this propaganda of hate by propaganda of Love; the propaganda of Violence by the propaganda of Non-Violence; the propaganda of unreason and fanaticism by the propaganda of sanity and goodwill.

We MUST do it!
We CAN do it!
SHALL we do it? Shall we be allowed to do it?

*

The Hidden Hand

A sensitive Indian dare not discuss the present situation with a foreigner for fear the latter would rub in the disgraceful fact that immediately on achieving our freedom we have started murdering each other. One dare not read a foreign journal for fear of what might be written there about atrocities in India and Pakistan.

Churchill had predicted that when the British walk out of India, there would be anarchy and bloodshed in India. So, alas, it has come to pass.

But one wants to know: Was that a prediction or a threat? A prophetic forecast of the shape of things to come or a warning that that's how we were to be punished for demanding our freedom?

This question came to my mind when I went to hear the Punjabi Communist leader, DHANVANTRI, who has just come from the worst affected areas of his province. Now I believe that by laying undue emphasis on the role of the British civil and military officials in the riots, the Communists are again committing the error of over-simplification of a complex situation. It also strikes me as political 'escapism' to ignore our own faults and weaknesses (our inhumanity, barbarism, fanaticism) and give prominence only to the third party's machiavelian role. No doubt the British imperialists have always encouraged us to fight among ourselves. The question we have to ask is: why did we allow them to hypnotise us into committing these acts of fratricidal barbarism?

Still Comrade Dhanvantri made some important points in his speech which, unfortunately, has not been duly reported in the press:

The destruction of life and property has been even heavier than what has appeared in the press.

So far as the perpetration of atrocities is concerned, there was nothing to choose between the two sides. Both were equally cruel and inhuman.

Yet there were some cases in which Hindus and Sikhs had given protection to Muslims in East Punjab, and similar examples on the other side in which Muslims had protected their Hindu and Sikh neighbours.

Another point which was made by Dhanvantri and, later, by a non-Communist friend from the Punjab, refers to the ease with which large number of rioters on both sides were able to procure modern weapons of war. Dhanvantri described an underground arsenal near Amritsar where rifles, revolvers and grenades were sold at cheap rates BY THE THOUSANDS! Those who have ever been connected by the terrorist movement (and Dhanvantri was a colleague of Bhagat Singh) know how difficult it was for them to get even a few revolvers. From where did the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh rioters get the arms for this mutual mass slaughter

This is a question which MUST BE ANSWERED. The Government owes it to the public to make an enquiry into this matter and to make its findings public.

In this connection, it is astonishing that even after several weeks the Government has done nothing to confirm or contradict the sensational allegation made in the "Pakistan Times" of Lahore, involving British secret service agents. The allegations it appears, was supported by the facsimile of a letter alleged to have been written by W.N.P. Jenkins, Deputy Inspector-General of C.I.D. addressed to one Mr. Biddle of the British Secret Service.

If this allegation is based on facts, the public has a right to know them. Such a revelation might well be the turning point in the situation, bringing sense and sanity to both sides.

*

Art To Kill Murder!

I do not agree with the Radio authorities that only sombre melodies are required to entertain the listeners in these grim and troubled days. (The boredom of some renderings of the so-called serious classical music can provoke quite violent, even murderous, reactions.) But I think there is a great deal in the suggestion of a friend of mine that the more violent-tempered communities and tribes should be given a compulsory course in aesthetics including dancing and singing to 'tame' and mellow them.

Indeed, all the art we can muster in these days should be welcome—for it may help to divert people's attention from murderous intentions and hair-raising scares. The Bombay Art Society should be congratulated, therefore, on organising the exhibition of the paintings of the talented young Bengali artist Rathin Moitra, which will be opened tomorrow (Monday September 22) at 6-15 p.m. by the Mayor, at the Society's salon, 6 Rampart Row. Those who will recall seeing Rathin Moitra's paintings exhibited in this city some years ago along with the work of other members of the Calcutta Group will welcome this opportunity to get better acquainted with a larger and more representative selection of his canvases.

And so let us have more art exhibitions, more concerts, more plays, more dance recitals, more good films, and less stabbings and (what are almost as bad and as nerve-racking) less scares. Appreciation of beauty is a non-communal instinct and art, thank heavens, is not yet rationed.

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"Art To Kill Murder"

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Humorous Skit

Cows In Conference

By LAMBERT MASCARENHAS

HUMAN reasoning is all hooey. It is so elastic that one can stretch it as far as one likes. Take for example my friend Pudkin. He always stood for Capitalism; that is when he had a lot of dough. But since he lost all of it in the local Share Bazaar he swears by Communism. That is it, Communism.

Pudkin is no fool, mind you. He is a graduate of the Bombay University, and that alone is self-explanatory. Anyone and everyone cannot be a graduate of a University. Not at least of the Bombay University. One has to have all the luck plus brains plus sense of humour to come out of its portals with a smile.

He is also a funny chap, my friend Pudkin. He cracks so many jokes and himself feels amused. No one else does. He calls it charity. Then he laughs and explains, "charity begins at home, you see. Nobody appreciates charity."

The latest move of my friend Pudkin, B.A., is that he has fallen in line with those apostles who are trying to protect the cow. Yes, the chaps who are trying to stop cow-slaughter. And why not, says he. Killing cows is bad. It is criminal. It is barbarous. It is unethical. It is....

Fact is that Pudkin is now a vegetarian. He ate beef for 35 years until the doctors told him that it was bad for his corns. In those days he spoke nothing else but about the vitamins in steaks and soups. He also bragged about the miraculous escape his grandmother had from double-pneumonia at the age of 97, only after she drank a cup of beef water. The cow was created to be slaughtered, he maintained. God had so decreed.

Now he plays a different tune. He only eats vegetables and curds and drinks milk. He has changed. Three days ago when I met him he took me to a milk bar and over a glass of milk waxed eloquent about the role a live cow has to play in the present India. He also said something about productivity, about milk for millions, about agricultural produce, all of which sounded double-Dutch to me. He is a clever chap, this Pudkin, and like all clever people talks things which an average man cannot understand. In brief he made me gather that the cow had to be saved, at any cost; Yes at any cost.

Me? I for one am neither for slaughter nor for protection. It just does not make a difference to me. I am a journalist, you see, and as you must already be aware, a journalist is an ethereal being who lives only on air. So this killing or not killing of cows did not affect me one way or the other.

But I had to know the other Party's point of view. My editor had told me that to be a good journalist I had to have an open mind and listen carefully without prejudice to both the parties. Those for and against. I had listened to Pudkin, so now I had to listen to the other.

The beef-water addicts and slaughter missionaries stuck to their guns, when I met them. They held firm by their beliefs and would not flinch from them. They were clever guys. They spoke of individual rights, the Epicurean Charter, the 16th Commandment, the 11th Freedom, etc. etc. I could not make head or tail of what they said, but came home with an impression that they maintained that the cow had to be slaughtered. There was no getting away from this fact.

Have you by the way heard of that black-marketeer who went nuts and eventually committed suicide just because he could not make up his mind whether to go to Pakistan or stay in Hindustan? No? Then it doesn't matter. His story is pretty sad, so let us skip it. Fact is that I felt like him. Just like this black-marketeer. And, had it not been for that inspiration I might have done the drastic thing and been gathering lilies in Paradise today.

What inspiration? Bit of luck that was, sure. After hearing both the parties, the pro and contra cow slaughter, I was so confused that did not know which side to pitch my tent. And pitch I had to. Remaining neutral was not the right thing. It was not done. It was not proper. Not in Bombay at least: Oh, no.

So I struck on the idea. It was a capital one. In fact it was a revelation. My worries were over. I decided to go and see the most interested and concerned party of all. And that was the cow herself. Yes, the cow.

I got up, put on my hat and went out. It was two o'clock in the morning. The roads were quiet and deserted. It was hardly the time for interviews. But what was time, I argued. Time and propriety were questions for mere human beings. Not for animals. Not for cows at least.

* * * *

There was a dim light burning in the lobby of 10, Vaca Street, the Headquarters of the Cows in Bombay. A few diplomatic Corps Cows could be seen outside on the street having their post-prandial constitutional. Three of the members of the kitchen personnel of the Embassy were seen sitting on the sidewalks, condescending enough to lie side by side with some human beings who were sleeping there. These three looked pensive. They were ruminating perhaps the ways of the mankind. What a kind!

When I was let into the Embassy, after having fully satisfied the guards of my non-violent identity, I was surprised to note that the Ambassador Cow was not alone, but had company. A meeting of the inner committee was in progress. They had met at this hour to discuss just the thing I wanted to know. Some luck that was, certainly. So far so good.

But whether I would be allowed to see the Ambassador or not was worrying me. As every second ticked away I saw my chances fading. The Ambassador certainly could not see me. now. "Sometimes tomorrow, yes, please? She is very busy right now, etc., etc.. And this and that passed in my mind so fast that I hardly noticed the Head Receptionist return and stand by my side, wreathed in smiles, prompt to show me in the moment I was ready.

This was surely my lucky day. I was going places. And as we crossed the long corridors, the Receptionist in front and I at the back, to reach the committee room, I laughed at myself for being so pessimistic. Certainly there was no room for it. Why did I think that the Ambassador would not see me? She would certainly not do a think like that to a journalist. Oh, no. The cows had good regard for journalists. In fact at a meeting five years ago the former Ambassador had said that among human beings in this city, the journalists were, next to the Baronets, the most consistent people. Yes, sir, she had said that. The most consistent.

The room, decorated with paintings on walls depicting the whole gamut of cow culture, from the earliest of times, was simple but impressive. Here and there were also hung photos of some notable cows who had done great service to their kind. An enormous flag in green, artistically made out of grass was suspended from the centre of the ceiling, directly under which at a table sat seven cows intently listening to the eighth one who on her feet was delivering a speech.

That was the setting which my eyes beheld when I crossed the threshold of the committee room. The committee was sure representative; of brains, grace and beauty. There was young and beautiful Mrs. MacBull who despite the seriousness of the situation they were dealing with, smiled all the time and looked ravishing. Then there was Mrs. Thornbull on the right side of the Ambassador, whose age and wisdom was much respected in the cow hierarchy. To her left was Mrs. Spirbull, the noted philosopher. The others seated were Miss Aska Crombull, Mrs. Davenbull and Mrs. Treadbull. Mrs. Rumbull the famous educationist was the one that was speaking.

My entrance seemed to have little effect on those present. The Ambassador only nodded at me, and with a wave of her gloved hand asked me to take a seat. The others gave me a contemptuous once over and went on listening to the speaker who was going hammer and tongs at the way human beings were going about.

"....impossible. Why don't they consult us instead of treating us like this. This is intolerable. The way we should live and die is primarily our business and nobody else's. Have that? These human beings have no right to brush us away and try to settle the matter among themselves. They cannot push us and throw us about as if we were their political minorities. No. We shall not stand it, and I want that this committee should decide today and just now our line of action. That's it....."

The famous suburban profiteer, Mr. Anand Balkrishna's surprise at noting the stupid and unbusinesslike manner the Bombay hawkers were going about selling Indian National Flags at such a cheap rate, surely looked like scotch mist compared to my consternation when I had my ears tuned to what the speaker was saying. Mrs. Rumbull was a dynamite. She spoke with such fluency that made our political leaders sound like kindergarten pupils. She also spoke sense; and that was not too common a thing I had heard at many a committee meeting held by human beings.

Mrs. Rumbull was sure tops. She looked it. She also smelt it. Only it was a pity that she had finished speaking. I had arrived at the tail-end of her peroration. But whatever little I heard gave me to understand that these cows were not going to take it lying down, or look at it dispassionately, this slaughter or not to slaughter question which we human beings had stirred.

"Not to say that I don't enjoy life", butted in beautiful Mrs. Sandra MacBull hardly when the other had ended, "but fact is, that I would rather be killed in my early twenties than grow old and die a natural death. No old age for me, oh no. Not at least after I have seen some of the old women conduct themselves. Oh, psh. Disgusting. No dignity. But that is a secondary question. The point is that these humans have no right to decide things without consulting us. We must denounce their methods with all our might."

"Yes, with all our might we must, holy man", shouted Mrs. Davenbull who so far had appeared docile and dispassionate. Then adjusting her glasses to a position whereby she could see my reaction she yelled hundred to a dozen:

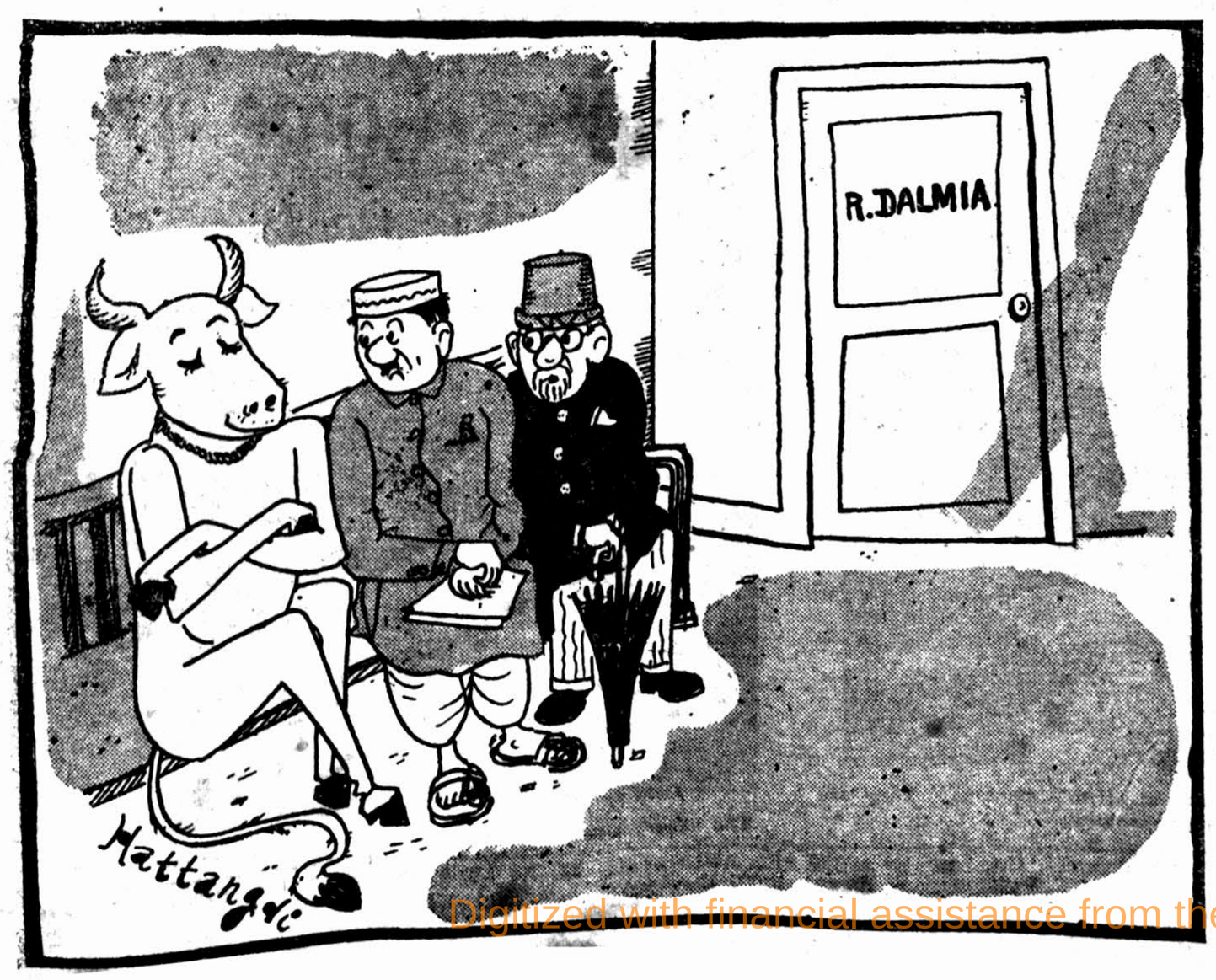
"These human beings have no business, no character, nor mind of their own. No sense, no set laws governing everyone's actions alike, like it is with us. They are damned stupid. Some people think they should kill us; so they do. Others think they should not; so they don't. Absurd. Ridiculous. How can one be sure of one's life in this goddam place. Not to say that I am in love with life. Not at all. I am all for dying young. I am with Sandra of course, though my husband does not approve of the idea. But I say where is self-determination. This is bad. It is nerve-shattering. See what happened to my mother. These human beasts killed her soon after I was born. Worse thing poor darling was just preparing to go on a holiday. Terrible. See what is happening to my step-mother now. The woman! Such a Cleopatra. No soul. They think she is sacred. Adore her. Feed her. Rot. She is 90 now. Still going strong. These scatter-brained humans. Call grey matter reason. Fools. Should be wiped off. Damn low. Damn idiots. Want to settle our problems. Damn ....."

In good time the Ambassador stopped Mrs. Davebull, who were she allowed to continue, would have gone into a fit of hysterics and sent the whole locality into a state of commotion. For no reason or ryhme she had gone off the deep end, and I felt she had worked herself to such a pitch because of me, because perhaps she could not bear the sight of human beings.

"Quiet, quiet, stop please, Mrs. Davenbull. Please Mrs. Davenbull, I fully endorse your views, but please do not go frantic. Do not also use strong language We must not do it. Strong language and abuses are the privileges of human beings. So let us not tresspass in their domain. Let us conduct ourselves with dignity and sense of tolerance."

And then turning to me and clearing

(Continued On Page 6)



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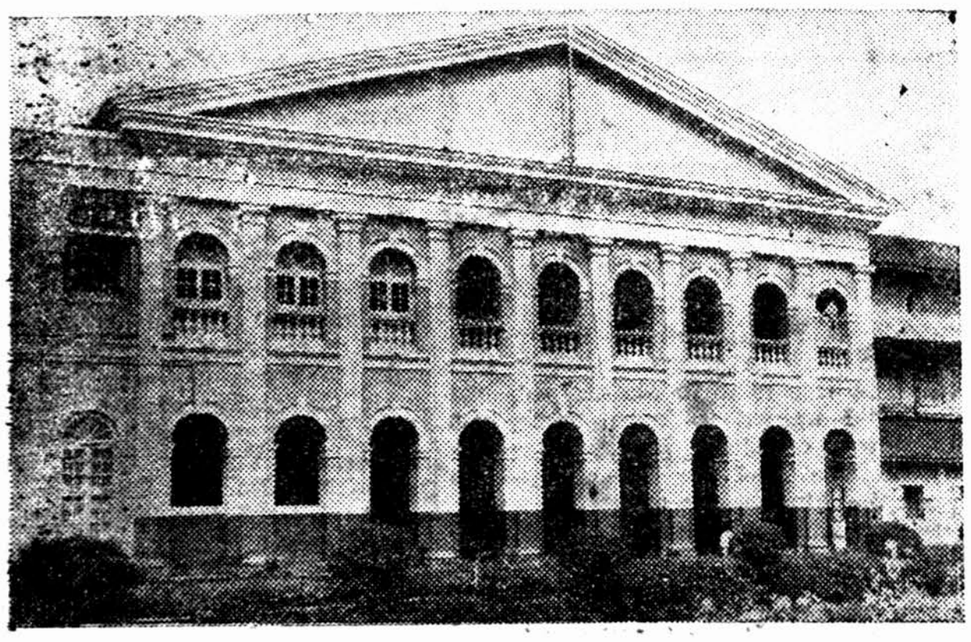
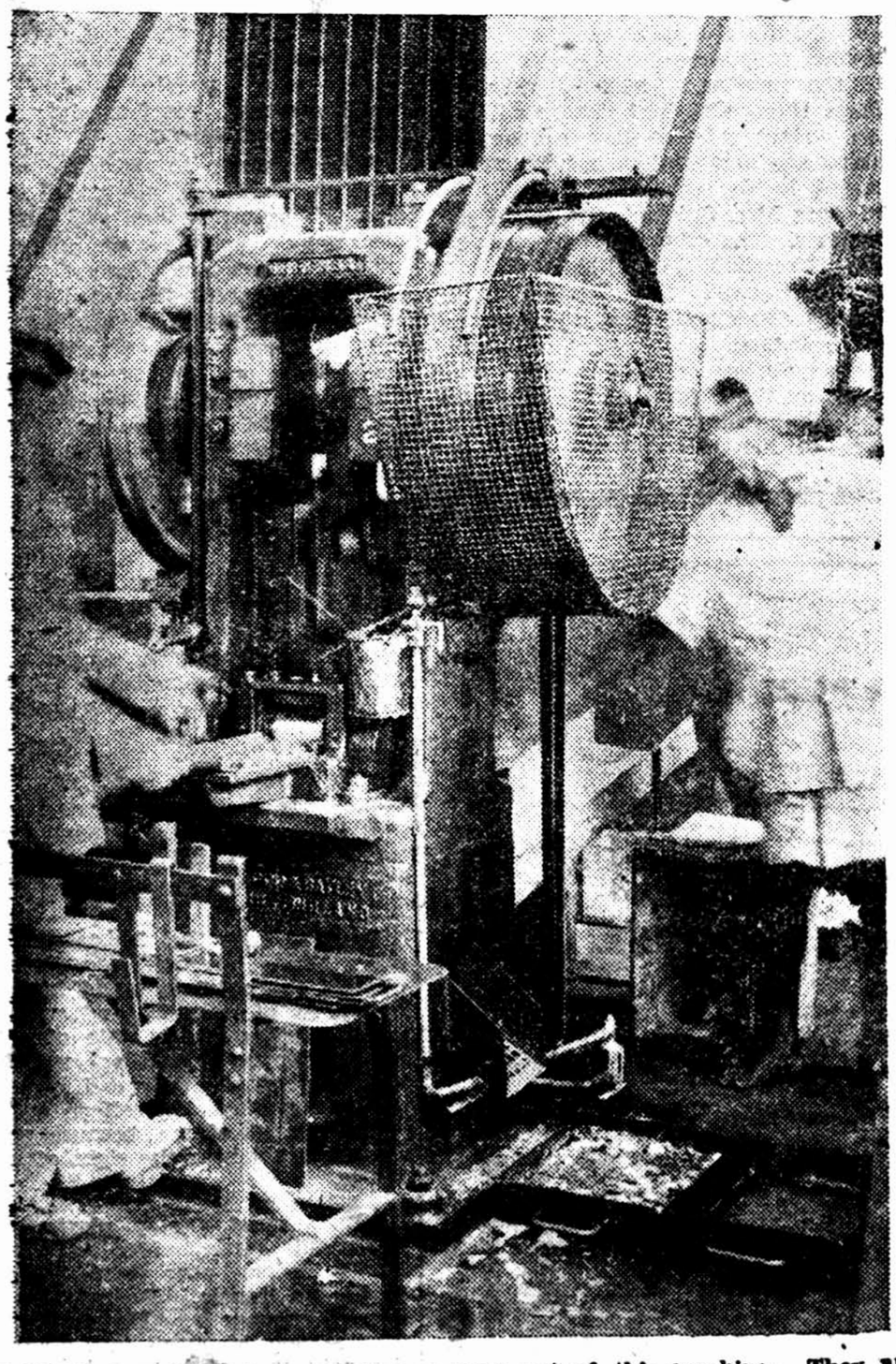


A view of the Bombay Mint

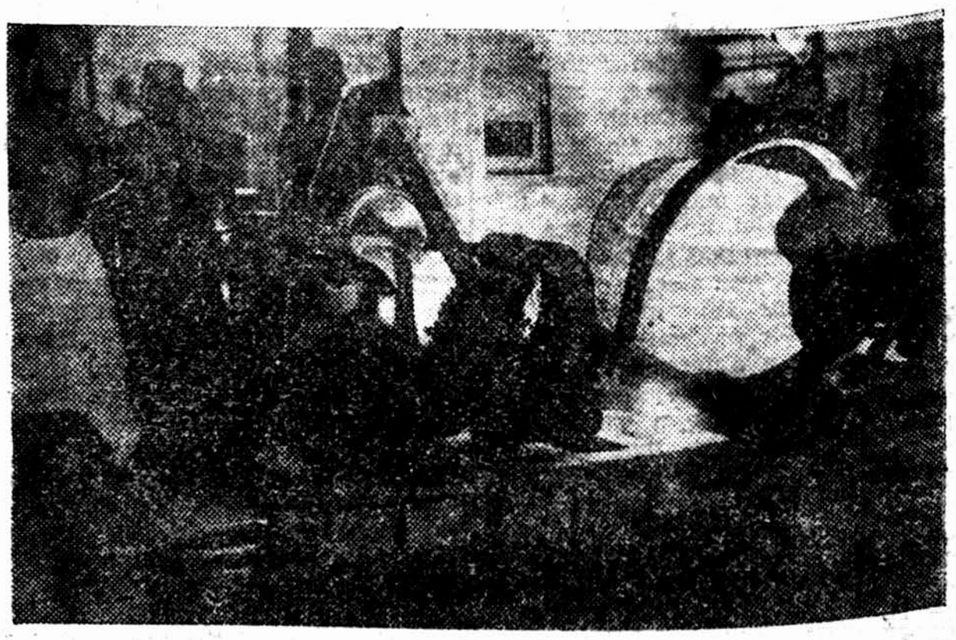
A Peep Into The Bombay Mint—

Electric Furnace: Here the cupronickel is poured into channel moulds.



Blanks in requisite shapes and sizes pour out of this machine. They are sorted and sent to coining press for final stamping.

Rolling Department: The bars are h' re rolled into flat straps prior to being fed to the blank dies.



Melting Department: Silver being poured into the ingot moulds.

—Where Your Rupees Come rrom

See Article On Page 5

The silver refinery: Purification is do ne by electrolysis.

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